

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 155.—Vol. VI.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

## RAILWAY REFORM.



IN THAT well-known treatise, "Sugden on Powers," we doubt if any allusion is made to the powers possessed by Railway Companies. We have heard of the power of the Crown, and the power of Parliament; the first has been considerably reduced, the latter is almost omnipotent; but the Crown, in the palmiest days of its prerogative, and Parliament in the plentitude of its existing privileges, did not and does not possess more authority than the great corporations of "Conveyancers," who, for the good of the public, and with some regard, we presume, to their own pockets, are ruling the land with parallel lines of iron, and making it, as Lord Brougham remarks, "the common lot of humanity to live next to a railroad." Though somewhat above human control, they are not exempt from human weakness; they have not borne their faculties so meekly as might have been desired, but waxed insolent in their strength; the natural consequence has followed; men denounce them as corporated despots, and are inclined to rebel against many things they do, even though they are sanctioned "by the act."

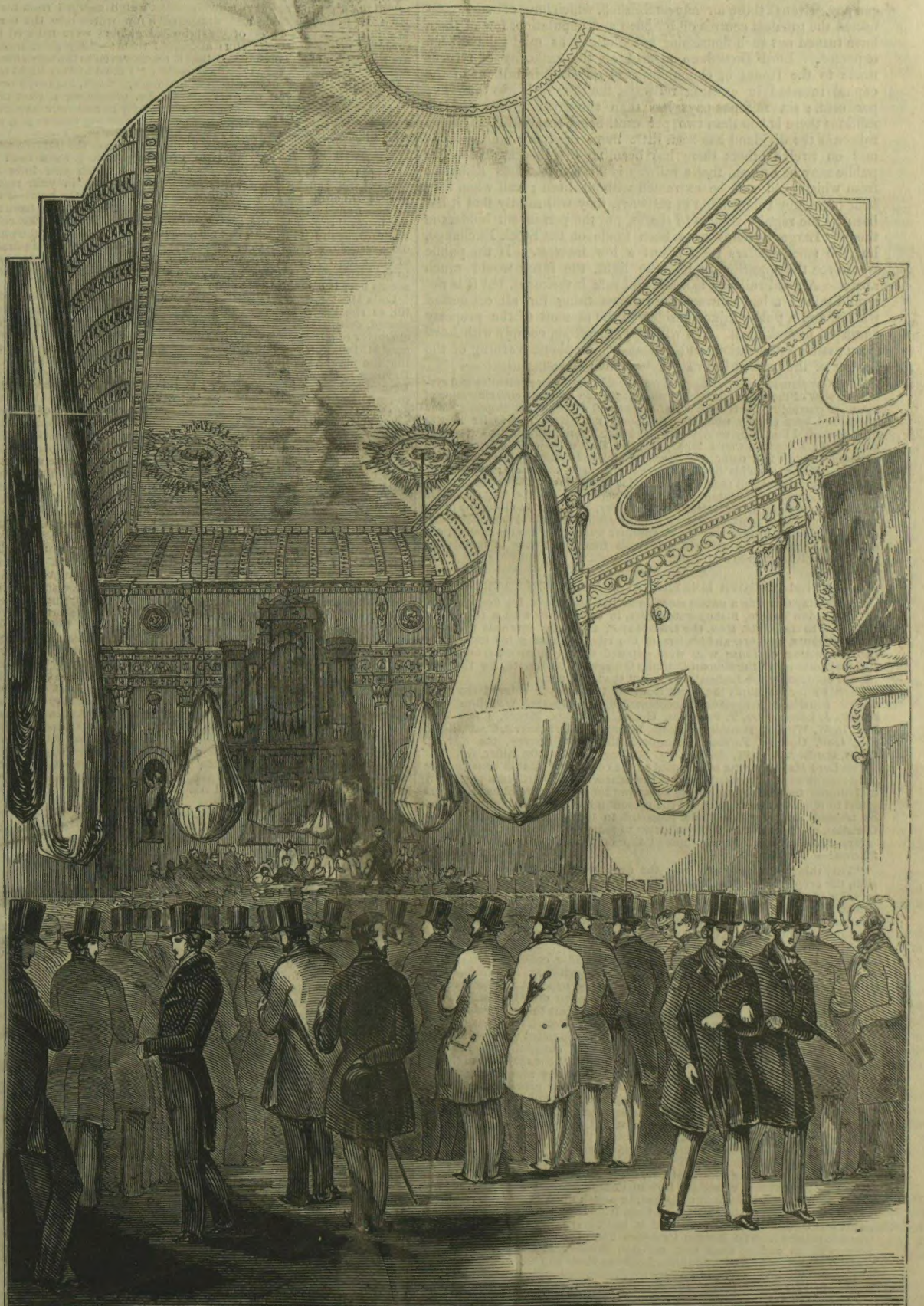
There is a large amount of public discontent abroad both with them and their doings; and of this feeling Lord Brougham—*more suo*—undertook to be the organ, on Tuesday last, in the House of Lords. He was very forcible, passably bitter, and—though the subject may seem unfavourable and intractable for such a purpose—not unamusing. It is most unparliamentary to impute motives; but yet, such is the malice of this suspicious and uncharitable world, that we fear some may be found to hint that, had not certain differences occurred in a northern county, with a Company, the name of which is unnecessary for the present purpose, this phillipic might not have been delivered; or, if spoken from a sense of public duty, would have had less pungency and point. The whetstone of private vexation has in many cases been known to give its keenest edge to the denunciation of a public wrong: as all things work together for good, if good arises from it, we take the exposition as it comes, and are careful not to inquire too curiously into what after all can but be matter of conjecture.

The subject his lordship touched on, is certainly one with respect to which a sense of grievance has been long growing in the public mind. A Railway Company is but a trading speculation, and though they flourish considerably in prospectus and advertisement, about the accommodation and convenience of the public, we apprehend their own profit is the first consideration, and the public convenience the second. In most cases we must concede that, as far as the public is benefitted by quicker communication, the object is effected. But many schemes are no more meant to be carried out by the projectors, than if they had announced a "sawdust consolidation company" for the manufacture of deal boards out of that material. The projectors publish the scheme, get up the shares, sell, and wash their hands of the whole business as quickly as possible, leaving the public to repent their own gullibility. Yet as all former railroad companies have had certain privileges granted them in their acts, those advantages cannot be denied to others who come forward with similar proposals. Those powers are necessary: no great public work could be completed without them, and they are not peculiar to railway acts. But the mischief is, that what has little or no effect when put in operation in different localities at great distances, becomes a terrible evil when put in force over the whole face of the country. Wherever a "smart" attorney and a surveyor choose to think it likely a railroad will pay, or rather that shares in it will sell, throughout that district, Parliament is called on to give them almost absolute powers—powers that, if exercised by the Crown, would raise a rebellion in a month, but which drawn through the mysterious alembic of Parliament, are supposed to be all just and right; and, though the line cuts off the wing of his mansion, or drives through his garden and substitutes hydrogen gas and engine oil for the perfumes of his parterre, the Englishman grumbles, indeed, but obeys; Parliament and the Company are omnipotent; their voice is as the voice of destiny; they can take what they like, and pay nearly what they please, no man daring to make them afraid. Thus, the landed proprietors of England having abolished the power of the Crown, and its levy of subsidies for the Exchequer, have

fallen beneath the power of the Railroad dynasty, and are compelled to contribute to the dividends declared at the half-yearly meetings of solid-looking commercial men—the said dividends going directly into the breeches pockets of unknown Smiths, Browns, and Robinsons. They are ruled by the Spirit of Commerce, and "a ruthless king is he," in the hands of railroad directors, respecting no man's hearth or paddock; nay, nothing short of a display of national indignation would save Westminster

Abbey from going to the ground, though it contains the tombs of Monarchs, and the dust of Warriors and Bards, if it stood in the way of "a good investment."

Lord Brougham is driven into an exposure of this modern despotism by the enormous increase of lines which, like the arms of some monstrous specimen of the polype tribe, are stretching over the whole land like a network. There are 140 railroads existing, and 244 are proposed in addition to them, and, as all England



GREAT MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN, TO OPPOSE THE INCREASED GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



might be laid down on one Russian steppe, such cutting and levelling in so small a space must involve an enormous sacrifice of property, seeing that all the sales are compulsory and the prices almost arbitrary. An area of eight square miles without a railroad through it, will soon be a rural rarity, a sort of Tempe, or happy valley, or Arcadia; and many persons think a little restriction of this confiscating power, for to such it amounts, might put a wholesome check on this railroad frenzy, which it requires but little foresight to predict, will be followed by a disastrous re-action. In the protest Lord Brougham has made against these unlimited powers, he adduced two instances from two widely separated classes of society; Lady Georgiana Fane complains of her deteriorated mansion, and her desecrated and mangled avenue of oaks; "John Hartnell, gardener and nurseryman, at Yeovil," laments his cucumber beds and cabbage plots; his acre of ground, for which he has given £500, being quite at the mercy of the "Company," which he cannot compel to pay him the price he sets upon it. The two cases might be multiplied by two thousand, but the two are enough to illustrate the effect of the system. The law of England is especially chary of individual rights in matters of property, which makes this gigantic invasion of those rights the more extraordinary by the contrast; Lord Brougham says—

"The law of England would not allow one square foot of a man's ground to be touched by any one without the owner's leave; and so delicate was our law that a person standing in the public road became a trespasser if he put his hand across the fence, so that it should be above the neighbouring close. When 'the grand alliance' in the north, the coalowners, wanted a way-leave, they had to bargain with the owner of the soil, and could not compel him to part with it, though the effect of their having it might be to enable them to sell coals cheaper in London; and when Sir Hugh Myddleton brought the New River to London—a project nearly as useful as a railway, (he supposed he must not say quite so, for fear of being thought disrespectful by those companies), he was not armed with those extreme and tyrannical powers which the railway companies had for asking, making in effect whatever compensation they chose, for injuries would not now give more than the company's offer; and accordingly Sir Hugh had to take a meandering course, just as he could buy the land. It made water dearer, but of the two evils it was by far the least that a company should be put to inconvenience, and have to pay double or treble what they ought (though it was the occurrence of such cases that had made a reaction in favour of the companies), than that violence should be done to the rights of private property, and men be compelled to sell their land at a price fixed without their consent. It was the only case in the history of civilized nations in which a system of compulsory sale had arisen, without the owners being allowed even to refuse the price offered."

Now what is the remedy for this evil? The most direct one is that which we hope is being applied by the Board of Trade—a prompt rejection of all needless and doubtful lines; the next best is some cool reflection on the part of the public, showing how perfectly impossible it is that all, or any great portion, of the present schemes can pay. Even of those already established, which have of course connected the greatest centres of business and population, few of them have turned out such flourishing speculations as might have been expected. Lord Brougham asserts, on the authority of returns made to the House of Commons, that on sixteen millions of the capital invested in existing railways, the interest is less than five per cent.; six millions pays less than three per cent.; on two millions there is less than two per cent. being received; on twelve railroads the dividend has been little more than one and a-half; and on twelve others there has been no dividend at all! The public may be assured that a railway is not a mysterious Eldorado from which gold can be extracted without limit; and when they hear of money being made in railways, they will mostly find it has been by the regular traders in shares, not the permanent holders of them. Large fortunes have been made on the Stock Exchange, but the stock-holders receive but a low interest. If the public would see the question in its true light, the furor would much abate. A good railroad is a fair and safe investment, but it is not a gold mine: a bad railway is a ruinous thing for all connected with it, and a public injury besides, to the amount of the property damaged in making it. We willingly, therefore, comply with Lord Brougham's exhortation, and repeat his emphatic warning of the danger of the present feverish excitement:—

If the Government and the Legislature should take a more extensive and systematic view of these speculations, it would have the effect of checking some of them, of preventing the completion of others, and, it might be, stopping some which had been already adopted. He should not grieve at this, for he was fully persuaded that they went too far, and that before many months were over their heads a reaction would take place, and that more or less ravaging and sweeping effects would occur to the commercial and monetary interests of this country. He had done his duty by addressing them in that place; he held it to be equally the duty of all good citizens having the means of addressing others to avail themselves of those means; and it was more especially the duty of those in whose hands was the public press of this country, by which he meant the newspaper and periodical press, for every press was public—he held it to be their duty, as well as his own, to give timely and effectual warning to the community, and above all, to protect the safety of individuals from the frenzy of speculation, which was driving men to destruction.

#### ANTI-MAYNOOTH MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

On Monday morning a public meeting of the citizens of London was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in compliance with a requisition addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, signed by upwards of 100 of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city, requesting his lordship to call a meeting of those who were opposed to the endowment out of the national treasury of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature against that measure.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entered the room amidst considerable applause, accompanied by Messrs. Wheelton (late sheriff), J. Labouchere, T. P. West, Gould, Cummins, Moore, Lowe, Carling, D. W. Wire, R. Boothby, Roberts, Ridley, Sewell, Blackett, Coats, Rolis, Fry, Gull, Gordon, Farmer, Gillespie, Mills, D. W. Harvey, the Rev. M. Gibbs, the Rev. J. Pratt, the Rev. Dr. Bunting, the Rev. Dr. Alder, &c.

The Lord Mayor having been called to the chair, said that in consequence of having received a requisition from the bankers and merchants of the city of London, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of opposing the grant to Maynooth, he had called the present meeting for that purpose; and he trusted whatever would be proposed to the meeting, would be in a Christian spirit and without any allusion to party spirit or party politics.

Mr. J. Labouchere then proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That this meeting regards with the deepest repugnance and apprehension, the proposition just submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty's Ministers, for the permanent endowment of the Romish College of Maynooth; considering that measure to involve a distinct renunciation of the national Protestantism, to which it would humbly ascribe that Divine blessing which has raised Great Britain to its present elevation of power, wealth and prosperity."

Believing, as he firmly did, that the measure under consideration of Parliament for the endowment of Maynooth, was one which, in its effects, would be most disastrous to this country, being directly opposed to the revealed will of the Creator, he conceived it to be his bounden duty to avail himself of the privilege which he enjoyed, of protesting against that measure, and of joining in petitioning that it might never take effect. He was sure they would agree with him that this opposition was not founded upon political or factious grounds, but solely upon religious and conscientious motives. (Cheers.) Bearing that in mind, and considering that the majority of the inhabitants of England and Scotland were opposed to the measure, and looking, too, at the vast number of petitions that were daily presented against it, he did entertain a faithful hope that the Legislature would (acting upon the precedent of Sir R. Walpole in a bill of a secular nature) not turn a deaf ear to their petitions, and that the Sovereign would not be called upon to affix her signature to a bill which practically denied the sentiment which she had affirmed on her ascent to the throne of this country. (Cheers.) He might argue against this measure upon political grounds, and he could clearly show that even upon political motives it was a useless grant. He might easily show that the effect of educating Roman Catholic priests at Maynooth had not been, as might have been supposed, to attach them to our Government; but, on the contrary, to detach them from it. He might argue, too, that the grant was totally uncalled for; that it had never been sought, and that it was not required. The Roman Catholics had plenty of funds of their own wherewith to endow their own college; witness the numerous elegant temples that they had erected throughout the land, and the vast sum annually spent by the Propaganda Society for disseminating their doctrines; and so uncalled for was it, that the great agitator in Ireland actually deemed it necessary to offer an apology for accepting it. He (Mr. Labouchere), however, did not argue against it upon secular or political motives; he opposed it solely upon religious grounds, as a member of the Church of England.

Mr. M. Gould seconded the resolution, which was carried almost unanimously, two hands only being held up against it.

Mr. J. J. Cummins proposed the second resolution, which was in the following terms:—

"That this meeting, contemplating the measure in the light in which it is

viewed by the leading statesmen on both sides of the House of Commons, as the first step to the establishment of the Romish priesthood in Ireland, is of opinion, that before attempting the introduction of so great a change in the national policy, there should have been offered, on the part of its promoters, some distinct explanation of the course intended to be pursued on the great question of religious endowments. And, without implying or admitting that such a question ought to be entertained at all, this meeting considers that those who have propounded the present measure should at least explain whether their object is to establish two religions in Ireland or three, or what number."

He felt that this country had arrived at a crisis well deserving the attention of every British subject—of every true Protestant—of every real philanthropist. This was a crisis at which policy ended, and conscience must begin to act. It was the letting in of the point of the wedge—the admitting of the principle which, if it were tolerated to the degree of a small grant of money to the College of Maynooth, would carry them forward to the establishment of a Popish Church in Ireland in all its power and all its fulness. He asked them—were they prepared for that? (Loud cries of "No, no") and yet to that they must go if they consented to this endowment. (Cheers.) Strongly attached as he was to the general political principles of those in power, he need scarcely tell them how deeply grieved he was that he should ever have been called upon to oppose such a measure as this. Entertaining the sentiments that he did, however, he should be acting neither an honest nor a conscientious part did he not thus clear himself as an individual from any participation in this crime. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. A. Moore seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. D. W. Harvey proposed the next resolution, "And further, this meeting feels entitled to complain of the unprecedented attempt now making to force through Parliament, with unusual haste, a measure, including a grant of the public money, in spite of the deep repugnance so strongly manifested by all classes, degrees, and denominations of the British people."

Mr. Hamilton seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Wheelton, seconded by Mr. Ridley, a petition to the House of Commons, founded upon the foregoing resolutions, was adopted.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

A most dramatic scene came off on Thursday, at the Marquis de P's. You are aware of the brilliancy of his *réunions*, and the immense sums of money which change hands at his hotel. During the past season some tremendous losses accrued to several of his habitual guests. No one would confess having won. "We are cheated, that is indisputable," exclaimed the Duke de C—. "Duped to the utterance!" cried the Comte de F—, but by whom no one could discover. The complaints were necessarily unpleasant to the distinguished Amphitryon—he determined upon giving a vaudeville *soirée*—the crowd was immense, the toilettes brilliant. Amongst the crowd was observed a gentleman who was announced by a German title, and was generally supposed to be an *attaché* of the diplomatic body. His hair was powdered, and his breast covered with brilliant orders. He seated himself at the principal play table—lost every game—notes of large amount passed from his possession—his well-stocked purse vanished quickly—still not a muscle of his face moved—not a sigh escaped from his bosom. He rose from the table and whispered a few words into the ear of the Marquis de P—. Three of the principal gamblers were ushered into the presence of the host, who thus addressed them—"My good friends, you are gentlemen of so much talent, that it reaches even to the very ends of your fingers." "Indeed," added the diplomatist; "I must add my slight tribute of admiration. I observed your tactics, and have, I think, improved upon your system. See—you will oblige me," said he, presenting a pack of cards, "by each drawing a card—and you are at liberty to cull your favourite; now you have won sixty louis from me, and honour among thieves is a principle which you will, I am sure, not refuse to acknowledge. You will, therefore, reimburse the trifling sum, which I confess I have the selfishness to demand. Perhaps you may suppose, gentlemen, that I have used marked cards; I will overcome the objection—those which you have in your pockets will equally answer the purpose—the pack in your right hand pocket will do." "Enough," said M. de P., "leave the hotel—I wish no scene—I shall report you to the police." "Not before they have restored my losses," exclaimed the inexorable diplomatist, who was the celebrated conjuror, Jean Deville, who had been engaged by M. de P. for the purpose of discovering the *prestidigitateurs* of society. One of these fellows drained me of eight louis, at your friend's, Mlle. L. B. How these sharpers contrive to get into society is extraordinary—in England it would be impossible, but access here is comparatively easy.

Lolla Montez, who has met with the same reception at the Porte St. Martin, as she has experienced in the various theatres at which she has appeared, *débüté* this week before the *Première Chambre du Tribunal*, in the character of a petitioner, praying the possession of the legacy left to her by poor M. Dujarier, the late proprietor of *La Presse* newspaper. It appears, that the night previous to the fatal duel of the 10th of last March, that M. Dujarier made a will, which has since been placed in the possession of M. Desaigne, the well-known notary; in this testament, after several bequests to members of his family, he leaves, in favour of Lolla Montez, eighteen shares of the Palais Royal. The application was for the delivery of these shares. Some delay had taken place in consequence of some legal informality in the deed of succession. The tribunal, after a hearing of the various claimants, decided that they must be placed at the disposal of the pseudo-dancer of Boleros, at the end of the present month. You will perceive that Lolla is now become a theatrical manager—indeed, the principal directress of the Palais Royal—what rebellions, what female duels, what "love passages" will be renewed, on the stage of the former triumphs of Dejazet; all the *étudiants* are looking forward for the first night of her management. I, of course, shall be there, and will transmit for your edification and fancy, a graphic history of this great histrionic event.

The latest triumph of the Polka is replete with strange and mixed considerations. I was staying at Mons a few days since—I had slept uneasily; and having *Polka'd* furiously the previous night, was haunted with visions of sprites, sphinxes, and genii, dancing the Hungarian toe and heel inspiring measure. I awoke amidst the booming sounds of its rhythmic measure—I rubbed my eyes, pulled my ears, cooled my brain by inserting my head in cold water, but all was vain—still rung out the notes of the Polka, sending its echoes over distant hill and valley. I became literally bewildered. I snatched the bell-rope, and rung lustily for my valet—he judged from my excited features that I was suddenly seized with insanity. "Tell me," I exclaimed, "what means this ringing of the Polka, and these shouts of Polka! Polka!" "Monsieur," he replied, "be calm; to-day is a fête in honour of the *carillons* playing the air of Polka—it is settled that they are to repeat it every half-hour—to-morrow they are to ring out the 'Lucia.' What a confusion of things sacred and profane—offering up orison and prayer within the sacred building, while the melodies of the ball-room, with its mundane associations, are ringing in the ears of the petitioner."

Two vacancies have occurred in the Royal Libraries—one at the Palace at Fontainebleau, the other at the Palace at Compeigne. The premature deaths of Casimir Delavigne and Alexandre Soumet have left a void which it will be found difficult to fill up.

It is generally reported that the prize of 10,000 francs, to be given by the Académie Française, for the best tragedy or comedy represented on the French stage, would be decreed to Alexandre Dumas, for his tragedy of "Caligula," but the truth is, that the intended verdict of the committee remains up to this moment a sealed book. Alfred de Vigny and Vitet have been named as likely to become the successful candidates.

The Princess de Canino, the widow of Lucien Buonaparte, has addressed letters to the leading newspapers, in which she protests with great energy against several passages relative to her husband, which have appeared in Thiers' "History of the Consulate," to prove the utter absence of truth, as regards several portions of the book. She has avowed her determination to publish a refutation, supported by authentic documents. The intention of the lady has created a vivid excitement in the political and literary salons. All this but tends to increase the sale of the book—and so far its author and the booksellers will gain a pecuniary profit; but if the book be to serve as a mirror of past events, reflecting the just moral proportions of the actors who figure in its pages, it must then become, in the eyes of the readers of history, a mere ebullition of fiction founded on facts.

##### FRANCE.

The Paris papers state that Louis Philippe has left Paris for Eu, where he intends to remain a few days. Before his departure, he signed five ordinances creating the Duke de Treves, M. Bertin de Vaux, M. Victor Hugo, General Achard, and M. de Tilley, an ex-Deputy, Peers of France.

The Chamber of Peers has passed the Colonial Administration Bill by a majority of 103 to 59. This bill, though defective, is the first blow struck at slavery in the French colonies. The committee on the bill admits in its report that slavery is to be abolished, and that the only question now is, how that object is to be carried into effect.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the bill for securing the copyright, in France, to the authors of literary and artistic works and dramatic productions published in Sardinia, agreeably to the treaty signed between that country and France on the 28th of August, 1843.

The Chamber has since been occupied with a project of law relative to savings banks, the object of which appears to be to guard against the too prompt withdrawal of the money lodged in the savings banks—an event which a moment of public panic might bring about, to the great inconvenience of the Treasury.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a second note addressed by M. Guizot to the Swiss Vorort, in which he expresses a friendly disposition towards Switzerland, and his profound respect for the independence of the Confederation.

Our accounts from Madrid are to the 9th inst. The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th presented considerable interest. The Assembly was crowded, and all the Ministers were present. The President of the Council of Ministers announced that he was about to communicate to the Chamber a Royal Decree authorising the marriage of her Majesty Queen Maria Chris-

tina of Bourbon, and the manner and form which had been adopted. The following is the decree, and the law to which it refers:—

"**DECRET.**—In consequence of the cogent reasons submitted to me by my august mother, Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon, and after having consulted my Council of Ministers, I authorise her to contract a marriage with Don Fernando Munoz, Duke of Rianzares; and I declare that by the fact of her contracting this conscientious marriage, although with a person of inferior rank to her own, she has not declined in my affection nor love, and that she shall preserve all the honours and the prerogatives which belong to her as Queen Mother, but that her husband shall only enjoy the honours, prerogatives, and distinctions which belong to his rank; that he shall preserve his armorial bearings and his name, and that the children born from this marriage shall be subject to the terms of the 12th article of the 9th law, chapter 2nd, 10th book of the new compendium of the statutes, and may inherit the unsettled property of their parents, in conformity with the terms of the statutes."

"Given at the Palace on the 11th of October, 1844. Signed by the hand of the Queen. Countersigned by the Minister of Justice, Louis Mayans."

After listening to the communication, the Chamber voted 34,000,000 reals to the Queen, and 3,000,000 to the Infanta Luisa Fernanda; the 3,000,000 demanded for Maria Christina were voted by a majority of 116 to 9. M. Orensé making but some brief remarks on the grant; 3,500,000 reals were also voted to the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family.

##### SWITZERLAND.

Nothing of importance has been received this week from Switzerland. There has been no further interruption to tranquillity, and the dispute about the Jesuits seems to be settled, at least for the present. On the 10th the Swiss Diet, which is sitting at Zurich, adopted unanimously a resolution for the suppression of the Jesuit Corps, but without going as far as the Jesuit party wished. The propositions of the committee on the subject of the amnesty were also strongly opposed by the deputies for Lucerne and the other Catholic states; and the Diet met again on the 11th instant, when, on the motion of M. Naff, deputy for St. Gall, a majority of twelve Cantons voted a "recommendation," instead of an "invitation," to Lucerne to issue an amnesty. A similar proposal relative to the Cantons of Argau, Valais, and Tessino, was not adopted. A sum of 250,000 Swiss francs, to be supplied by the federal treasury, was voted for defraying the expenses occasioned by the calling out of the federal contingents.

Seven editors of Radical newspapers are stated to have been killed or captured in the expedition against Lucerne.

The *Ami de la Constitution* states that there are in Lucerne 1602 prisoners in all, and that the number of wounded volunteers there is 150. The dead have been buried—30 at Malters, 10 at Littom, and 9 at Lucerne. Several persons, it is said, perished in the Emme. Amongst the prisoners are 180 Bernese, and 694 Argovians.

A Zurich journal estimates at 40,000 Swiss livres (59,000*l.*) a day the expense of the army embodied by the Federal Directory; a charge, it adds, which will fall heavily upon the Cantons, which have already been impoverished by extraordinary expenditures of every kind.

##### UNITED STATES.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Liverpool with letters and papers from New York to the 31st ultimo, Boston to the 1st, and Halifax to the 3rd inst., all inclusive, which are twelve days later than those received by the last packet ship. The papers do not announce any important fact; but it is, nevertheless, gratifying to find that the "blistering" address of Mr. Polk does not appear to excite public sympathy. On the contrary, the press seems almost unanimous in deprecating war with England. Annexation, and the measures likely to grow out of it, continued to absorb a large portion of public attention, and some new circumstances had been developed in connection with it, amongst which we may mention that advices had been received from Texas, which state that the Texian Executive is entirely hostile to annexation as selected by the United States, with President Tyler at its head. The intelligence of the passage of the resolution by the Senate had reached Galveston, and it was received with much disapprobation by the people generally, and the press was particularly strong in its denunciations of the proposition; whilst the *National Register*, the official organ, publishes an article, said to have been written by the President of Texas, positively denying that Texas will be annexed to the United States upon any terms.

The papers publish the protest of Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, against the annexation of Texas. He speaks of it in very strong terms; and describes it as "an act of aggression the most unjust which can be recalled in the annals of modern history, such as the spoliation of a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable part of her territory." The General concludes his protest by stating that his mission had terminated, and that he has arranged to leave Washington for New York, where he will remain until he receives fresh instructions from the new Mexican Administration, and he expresses openly his belief that war will ensue.

The intelligence carried out from England by the *Cambria*, of the new Tariff proposed by Sir Robert Peel, had given a great impetus to American commerce, and had very much raised the price of cotton and other commodities, the duty on which was repealed.

The health of General Jackson is represented to be very precarious. No accounts of the missing packet-ships had been received, and all doubt as to their fate has now died away.

The money-market was sound, active, and easy, and, upon the whole, all looked well and prosperous in the business condition of the country. The transactions in foreign exchanges were extensive, the supply of bills extensive, and the market closed firm at the quotations: on London, 104½ to 105½.

The Canada papers state that the town of Portland (suburb of St. John's, New Brunswick) had been the scene of a fierce riot. Four men were shot one of whom is beyond recovery. The Royal Artillery, with field-pieces, were called out, but before their arrival the ground was in possession of two companies of provincial troops, which restored order. The cause of this riot is not explained.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—As so much interest has recently been directed to the Oregon boundary, some particulars connected with it may probably be acceptable. Under the name of the Oregon is comprehended the whole region westward of the Chippewyan range of mountains. The waters that rise on the western declivities of these mountains flow into the Columbia, the Multnomah, and the Lake Buenaventura. Most of the elevated summits of the mountains are above the limits of perpetual congelation. Beyond the mountains the country descends by regular belts in the form of immense terraces or descending plains, disposed regularly, the one below the other. Beyond the first plain, and between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific is another extensive and high chain of mountains, in which are the great falls of the Columbia. Still west of these, and running parallel with the coast, and at the distance of 150 miles, is the third and last chain. The peaks of all these chains are covered with perpetual snow. The highest peaks have been named Mount Reigner, Mount St. Helens, Mount Hood, and Mount Jefferson. The only rivers explored in this region are the Columbia and its branches. Being sheltered on the north by protecting ridges of mountains, and the breezes from the west being softened by coming over an immense extent of sea, the climate is as mild as it is in the country east of these mountains four or five degrees to the southward. Langsdorff describes the country on the southern limit as the country of oranges and figs, of verdure, health, and fertility. We scarcely remember to have seen more sober pictures of a desirable country than those drawn by him of that region; they correspond with the accounts of Lewis and Clark, as well as those of other travellers who have explored it. When the intelligent and intrepid adventurers just named left the country in March, and in the latitude of Montreal, the prairies were in blossom, and the forwardness of the season seems to have corresponded with that of North Carolina at the same time. The winters are rainy and some parts of them severe. In 1805 Lewis and Clark descended the Columbia river from the mountains to the Pacific, and spent the winter on its shore. They returned by the same river to the mountains, and most of the exact information that we have respecting the country is derived from them. A settlement of fur traders, called Astoria, was established here, together with a military post called Fort Clatsop, or Fort George. As may be supposed, the scattered inhabitants of the waste are comparatively few, and of a daring and lawless character. Some are allured by the profits to be derived from the pursuit of the chase; and others, by the congeniality of such a life with a reckless and adventurous spirit. The number of Indians of the different tribes is estimated at 140,000.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE put some questions respecting the decisions of the Board of Trade upon the proposed railways in Ireland, in answer to which the Earl of DALHOUSIE stated that the railway committee of the Board of Trade, in reporting in favour of railways in Ireland, did so not absolutely, as the best lines that could be devised, but as the best which had been submitted to their consideration. Ireland was so far different from England, that it had been elaborately surveyed by a commission appointed by the Government seven years ago; and an admirable report had been the result. By its conclusions the railway committee had been guided; and whenever it was necessary to depart from them, it was always with regret, and always under circumstances which would probably, under the altered circumstances, have been sanctioned by the commissioners themselves.

The Lands Clauses Consolidation Bill went through committee and an adjournment took place about seven o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—After the presentation of a vast number of petitions against the Maynooth College Bill, the debate upon the second reading was resumed by Mr. HAWES, who said he would not vote against the second reading, but that he considered the bill as the precursor of a more extensive measure. He did not join with those who opposed this measure as being calculated to encourage the Catholic religion, nor did he think that if the grant were refused it would discourage that religion.—Sir T. FLEMING followed in support of the bill.—Mr. FOX MAULE opposed it, on the ground of its making that which was an annual grant a permanent one, and that it also recognised an establishment for the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland as an establishment in connection with the State. He contended that this would



be a measure, if carried out at the expense of the British public, which would be unjust in the highest degree to the great dissenting bodies in this country. If they took from the taxation of England and Scotland to endow, he did not care whether it was Roman Catholicism or any other phase of Christianity in Ireland, they would meet with his unqualified opposition.—Lord CASTLEREAGH and the O'CONNOR DON spoke in support of the bill.—Mr. LEPROY opposed the bill on religious grounds, and because he deemed it a violation of the Protestant character of our constitution.—Colonel T. WOOD supported the bill on the general justice of the case, and regarded it as involving, in common honesty, other measures which would pacify Ireland and cement the Union—such as the endowment of the Catholic Church. In these opinions he differed from many of the most influential and cordial supporters among his constituency; but, whatever might be the consequences, he felt that he violated no pledge, and forfeited no honour, in giving a hearty vote in favour of the present measure.—Sir C. NAPIER said he likewise differed from many of his constituents; but, in the event of a war, he was not one of those who would enable either France or America to throw a force into Catholic Ireland in order to attack Protestant England. His fears were not chimerical, for cited instances, he contended, justified care, if not alarm, for the future. But, if fear were ineffectual with Sir Robert H. Inglis and his friends, he appealed to their sense of justice in favour of the Irish Catholics.—The succeeding speakers were Mr. S. O'Brien and Mr. Gregory against the bill, and Mr. Wynn and Mr. Cowper in support of it. Mr. MACAULAY supported the bill warmly and argued upon the paltriness of conceding a grant when it was so small in amount that teachers were only paid like grooms, and opposing it when a liberal sum was proposed. He said that if the Government gave its patronage at all, it ought to be a patronage worthy of the college, and of the Government which gave it. Although Mr. Macaulay, however, supported the grant, he energetically accused the advocates of the bill with inconsistency. "Is it possible (said he) that the people out of doors should not feel some indignation when they see men who when in opposition voted against the old grant to Maynooth, now whipping in their numbers to vote for an increased grant? (Cheering.) Can you wonder that all those spirits you taught to harass us should now turn round to worry you? (Vehement cheering, which drowned the right honourable gentleman's voice.) Exeter Hall sets up its bray (laughter)—Mr. M'Niell is horror-struck at seeing a still larger grant proposed for the priests of Baal at the table of Jezebel. The Protestant operatives of Dublin are calling for an impeachment in exceedingly bad English. (Laughter and cheers.) Did you think when you called up the devil of religious animosity, that you would lay as easily as you had evoked him? (Cheers.) The day of reckoning has come, and now, and upon that bench you must pay for the disingenuous conduct of years. (Cheering.) If that be not so, then clear your public fame before the house and the country; show some clear intelligible principle with respect to Irish affairs that has guided you both when in office and in opposition. (Renewed cheers.) Show us how, if you are honest now in 1845, you were honest in 1841. (Cheers again.) Explain to us why, when out of place, you stung Ireland into madness, in order to gain with you the prejudices of England, and now, when in power, you light up England in a flame in order to ingratiate yourself with Ireland. (Cheers.) Let us hear some argument to show that if now as ministers you are right, you were not the most factious and unprincipled opposition that ever sat in this place." (Cheers.) Mr. SHAW said he had been in Ireland when the first copy of this bill arrived there; and he never recollected any impression so deep as that which it occasioned. He then entered into an explanation of the reasons which induced him to oppose it; and in reply to Mr. Gladstone's observation, that Protestantism was but a negative creed, observed with great warmth, and amid loud cheers from the house, that the name of Protestantism was still intelligible and dear to the hearts of the people of England.—Mr. S. HERRERT supported the policy of ministers in bringing forward this measure, and then proceeded to defend them from the accusation preferred by Mr. Macaulay, that they had deserted their former principles.—The debate was adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**THE POWERS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.**—Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the house to what he termed the "frenzy" of railway speculation, and presented two petitions—one from the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Fane, owner of an estate in Somersetshire, complaining of the insolent manner in which she had been treated by the agents of a proposed line, who acted as if the company had already entered into possession of her estate; and another from John Hartnell, a nurseryman, at Yeovil, who had given £500 for an acre of ground, through which a line was about to be carried by a company who threatened to give him as much or little as they pleased for his land. In such a state of things, Lord Brougham said it was time for the legislature to intervene, for tyrannical powers such as those claimed by railroad companies had never been granted to any other associations. This was the only case in the history of civilized nations of compulsory sales forced upon the community. He warned their lordships not to put too much faith in the infallibility of a standing orders' committee; cases were perpetually occurring which their vigilance had not foreseen. He had himself devised two standing orders, which he would lay on their lordships' table. One relating to a statement of the actual amount of consents given on any proposed line, together with the measurement of the distance through which it was to be carried by compulsion, and where the consents were not obtained; the other would require information, not only of a line's passing through a private house, but how near it went to it; a company should be bound to mention, before the first reading of their bill, all the houses situate within 300 yards of their line. He again entreated the house to interfere to check the present frenzy of speculation; and concluded by moving that the two proposed orders should be laid on the table and printed, intimating that he should call the attention of the house to them on a future day.—Lord DALHOUSIE admitted that there was some truth in what Lord Brougham had said, but he believed his statement was rather highly coloured. However, when the subject was brought fully before the house, he (Lord Dalhousie) would be prepared to state his views fully.—The house adjourned soon after seven.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

**THE IMPEACHMENT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—A motion of Mr. FERRAND, that the petition of the Dublin Protestant Operative Association, calling for the impeachment of Sir R. Peel, should be printed with the votes, excited some discussion, but Mr. Ferrand declining to found a specific proposition on the subject, withdrew the motion, as the house appeared to be against him.

**THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.**—The adjourned debate on the Maynooth College Bill was resumed by Major BRERESFORD, who, associated as he was by ancestral and family ties with the Established Church, felt himself called upon to oppose the bill. He could scarcely be called a bigot, for he had in early life refused a seat in that house on the condition of voting against the emancipation of the Catholics. There must, however, be limits to concession. Measures such as that before the house led to the fear that the time might come when the Prime Minister might propose the appropriation of four-fifths of the revenues of the Established Church, in order to endow the priests of the Catholic persuasion.—Mr. BYNG said he should support the bill, not only upon political grounds, but on what was far nearer and dearer to his heart—religious grounds also. He thought that the Catholics of Ireland had been worse governed than the subjects of any other Government in Europe. (Hear, hear.) He could not find in the sacred Scriptures that he was ordered by the great God, who made them all, to hate any man because he differed from him in his religious views. (Hear, hear.) There was no such mandate to be found in the sacred volume. (Hear, hear.) He believed that every man had a right to worship God Almighty according to the mode which he imagined would be the most acceptable to the great God. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible that he (Mr. Byng) could any longer remain in that house to give a vote involving the interests of his Catholic fellow-subjects, if he did not record that vote in their favour.—Colonel VERNER resisted the bill on the ground of its incompatibility with the Protestant nature of our constitution.—Mr. HUME supported the bill upon the general principles of toleration, and its necessity for putting an end to agitation in Ireland.—Mr. NEWDEGATE was of opinion that the principles of Catholicism were adverse to civil and religious happiness. He therefore regretted the introduction of the present measure, more particularly because the Catholics of England had evinced that there was no lack of funds for the zealous support and extension of their establishments.—Mr. PAKINGTON said he was a member of the great party which brought the present Government into power, and he positively denied that the "No Popery" cry had been resorted to generally by that party to accomplish their object. He viewed the increased grant to Maynooth as a peculiar grace, emanating from the same parties who had conceded Catholic emancipation, and he regarded it as another step in that conciliatory policy which was absolutely necessary that every Government must pursue towards Ireland.—Mr. P. M. SKEWAT opposed the bill, as constituting Maynooth into one of the endowed institutions of the country, and departing from that perpetual protest which this country maintained against Popery.—The Earl of LINCOLN admitted that the religious feeling of the country was excited, and no statesman should disregard its expression. It was, however, equally the duty of a statesman to weigh well what was just and reasonable to all classes of the community. The noble lord urged the necessity of placing Maynooth upon a suitable foundation as a measure of expediency, arising out of existing circumstances, and supported the bill on the ground that, though not immediately, nor by itself, it would yet eventually tend to the tranquillity of Ireland.—Lord WORSLEY, although differing from his constituents, would, nevertheless, vote for the second reading of the bill. He would, however, support Mr. Ward's amendment for supplying the increased grant out of the revenues of the Irish Church Establishment.—Mr. M. MILNES looked upon the bill as the first great step towards the conciliation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who had been alienated from England because Parliament had refused to secure the affections of the people through the natural channel of their priesthood.—Mr. Sergeant MURPHY supported the bill, convinced, that if received as it was conceded, it would tend to give tranquillity to his country, and that it would be so received, he, as an Irish Roman Catholic, entertained not the slightest doubt.—Sir JOHN HANMER protested against the principle upon which the Government appeared to be acting, believing that the present was but a step towards some kind of endowment for the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.—Mr. ROSS advocated the measure as being well calculated to conciliate the feelings of the Catholics of Ireland.—Mr. M. GORE gave the measure his most cordial and decided

support, and thought the Government deserved great credit for bringing it forward. It was also to the credit of the Opposition that they had met the bill in the spirit they had displayed; for there could be no doubt but if they had acted differently they might have created considerable embarrassment to the Ministry.—The debate was then again adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

**THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.**—The debate upon the Maynooth College Bill was resumed by Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, who stated that he should vote against the measure because he believed that the endowment of Maynooth was an infringement of the Protestant Constitution.—Mr. ELICE said he should vote for the second reading of the bill, and perhaps he also might vote for the proposed motion of Mr. Ward, pointing out the funds from whence the grant ought to be paid. Mr. Ellice denied that the measure could be dangerous to the Protestant Church, and said the only difficulty which he felt on the subject, was his objection to vote one single pound out of the taxes for any sectarian purposes. Undoubtedly this proposition was a very different one from those which he had been in the habit of hearing from Tory governments, but the Reform Bill was passed, and with the Reform Bill had passed away all Tory government on Tory principles. It was impossible any longer to continue that system.—Mr. GORING spoke against the bill.—Lord ASHLEY ascribed greater importance to this measure than the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and proceeded to state his objections to it. He argued that by giving an endowment to Maynooth the State was taking upon itself the whole education of the priesthood of Ireland. The bill amounted to a distinct recognition of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Lord Ashley declared that he was not actuated by any feeling of hostility towards Ireland; on the contrary, if he thought that this concession would really content the people of Ireland, he would pause even in this matter before he gave his opposition to it. Giving, as he did, his vote according to the dictates of his conscience, he could not assent to a measure which, so far from conferring peace, he believed would end in nothing but strife and confusion and exasperated hostility, and to more frequent collision, both in this country and in Ireland. Neither could he assent to a measure that would in any degree suppress, or even retard, the advancement of the Protestant faith, a faith which he, in common with the great majority of those around him, believed, and might assert without offence to be, the main instrument of civilization—of social and individual happiness—of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.)—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, sincerely attached as he was to the Established Church, he could never bring himself to vote for any measure which could have a tendency to injure it. The bill, however, introduced no new principle, and he believed that the spirit of Protestantism was more likely to reach the minds of the Catholics through the medium of kindness than by neglect, depression and ignorance. He believed that at the present moment 50 members could not be found who would vote against the ordinary grant to Maynooth, and it was clear, therefore, that the only course to be adopted was by a small pecuniary grant to raise the Maynooth establishment into decency and respect, and thereby to secure the gratitude, good-will, and tranquillity of the great body of the Irish people.—Sir W. CLAY warmly supported the bill. The grant, he contended, should be received as strictly given for educational purposes to the unjustly treated Roman Catholics of Ireland.—Lord BERNARD opposed, and Sir J. EASTHOPE and Lord JOCKLYN supported the bill.—Mr. BRIGHT expressed his intention to vote against the bill, the object of which, he said, was to tame down the agitators. (Hear, hear.) It was a sop given to the priests. It was hush money—(hear, hear, from Colonel Sibthorp)—that they may not proclaim to the whole country—to Europe and to the world—the sufferings of the population. They were about to take from the priests their sympathies with the people, and to give them a little more Latin and Greek; they meant to make them as tame as the priests of Suffolk and Dorset.—Lord J. MANNERS said he was ready to take upon himself his share of any odium incurred by the Government in bringing forward this measure of just concession, which he could not believe calculated in any way to endanger the Established Church. He admitted that the Irish Established Church was in danger, but that danger emanated from her own sons, who pursued a course likely to alienate the good wishes of all other communities.—Mr. RUTHERFORD supported the bill.—Mr. SMYTH, after taunting several hon. members with inconsistency in regard to this question, stated that he should support the bill, and ridiculed the "No Popery" cry. He wished some of the no Popery enthusiasts would look back for 200 years, and pass in review all the men they had believed in, from Titus Oates to Lord George Gordon, and from Lord George Gordon to the present time (laughter), and then they would probably agree with him, that all the superstition was not on one side. One thing would be the effect of this retrospect, that they would find out that they had always been betrayed by their own leaders. Their great leader at Exeter-hall possessed at least one quality in common with the derisives of the East; he went round (hear, hear, hear, and laughter)—he was performing a parliamentary polka, like that which was now going on between the honourable member for the University of Cambridge and the hon. member for Selkirk. Mr. Smyth adverted to Mr. Gladstone who he said had voted all ways. First he voted against the grant, then he voted in favour of it. Then, he went out of office because he was opposed to the introduction of the measure; after that he abstained from voting on the first reading (laughter); and now, at the second reading of the bill, the right hon. gentleman was prepared to vote in favour of it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If this bill should pass Sir R. Peel would have placed his country in a proud position, for when the cordial union between this country and France should cease, as one day cease it certainly would, the right hon. baronet might fall back on the cordial reunion which would then exist between this country and Ireland, and might say to the enemies of the empire, be they in Washington or be they in Paris, in the eloquent language of Lord John Russell, "Our Queen reigns over a united people."—After a speech from Mr. REDINGTON, in favour of the bill, the debate was once more adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Many petitions were presented against the additional grant to Maynooth. One of them was presented, from his own diocese, by the Bishop of CHESTER, who, however, heartily concurred in the expediency of the Government measure. He considered it was a measure of concession, and by no means a violation of the sacred rights of the Protestant religion.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Glass Duties Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.**—After numerous petitions for and against the Maynooth College Bill, Mr. C. BRUCE commenced the adjourned debate. The hon. member opposed the bill both on principle and on the ground of expediency. The following hon. gentlemen took part in the debate during the evening—Sir G. Grey, Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Plumptre, Lord Courtney, Mr. Spooner, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Maclean. The debate was again adjourned, and the house rose at twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of several petitions against the Maynooth grant, Earl Powis gave notice that the Bill for the Union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor stood for its second reading on Tuesday, the 29th. The report of the Railway Clauses Bill was brought up. Some other bills were advanced a stage and the house adjourned at half-past four.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The reading of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland Bill was postponed till Friday next.

**RAILWAY COMMITTEES.**—Lord G. SOMERSET, in considering the first resolution of the Second Report of the Committee on Railways, moved that counsel should open the proceedings in railway measures, but be debarred from summing up. After some observations by several members, Lord George Somerset withdrew his motion.—Mr. HUME postponed his motion for the correspondence relative to Lord Ellenborough's recall until after the Government "were freed from annoyance on the Maynooth grant."

**GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.**—In answer to a question of Mr. J. Collett, Sir R. PEEL stated that in the event of the discussion terminating that evening, he proposed to go into committee with the bill on Monday.—After the presentation of some petitions, Mr. S. CRAWFORD rose, and deeply regretted his being compelled to vote against the measure.—Lord C. HAMILTON supported the bill.—Mr. MUNTZ spoke against the bill, and said, as the Government had deviated from principle, he should do all he could to change it. The Irish, he said, could subscribe for Repeal and other agitation, and they ought to subscribe to pay for their priests.—Mr. NEVILLE supported the bill.—Mr. BELLEVUE defended the grant. He said he thought it very hard that the Irish Church should be brought forward on every occasion as a reason for not granting what the Irish wanted. Considering the spirit in which the measure had been met by Mr. O'Connell and in that house, he hoped it would be the harbinger of better days for Ireland. (Cheers.) Captain TAYLOR gave his opinion that the present Ministers were more unpopular with the Protestants than the last, with the additional disadvantage that they had more power to carry their measures. Believing that the bill would be fraught with ruinous consequences, he felt bound to oppose it.—Sir F. TRENCH said he should give his zealous and anxious support to the bill.—Mr. COBURN said he should vote for the bill, considering it only an educational grant. There was nothing in it for the endowment of the Catholic clergy, and he did not believe that in the present day they could pass a bill for the endowment of the Catholic Church, even if both parties united.—Mr. FERRAND denounced the Conservative party for having broken their pledges in regard to the Church. He said the Whigs in office were upright, honourable men, compared to the present Ministry. The conduct of the Government, he contended, had scattered the great Conservative party to the winds. Sir R. Peel, he said, was outraging all the pledges he had made on the hustings.

## MISCELLANEOUS.—COMMONS.

**NEW WRIT.**—A new writ has been ordered to issue for the county of Kent, in the room of Viscount Marsham, now Earl of Romney.

## NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

**MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.**—Mr. Ferrand has given notice, that on the order of the day for the third reading of the Maynooth College Bill being read, he shall move the following resolution, as an amendment:—"That it is the opinion of this house that the 7th and 8th Vic. c. 97, commonly called the Charitable Bequests Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 9th August, 1844, was a violation of the Act of Settlement, and a contravention

of the oath of supremacy; and that the Maynooth College Bill is calculated to encourage and spread a religion opposed to the Protestant reformed religion established by law."

**THE LAW OF MORTMAIN.**—Lord J. Manners has given notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of mortmain.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**SUICIDE THROUGH DISTRESS.**—On Monday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital on the body of James Goodwin, aged 37, a carcass butcher. It appeared that on the previous Thursday afternoon deceased went on board the *Moonlight* iron steamer, at Waterloo-bridge stairs, and before the boat had progressed down the river thirty yards he jumped from off her into the water. He was saved from immediate death by Thomas Hones, coxswain of the Admiralty float, lying off Somerset house, and by a waterman, though he struggled with them to drown himself and begged of them to let him die. He was removed to the Middlesex Hospital, and though everything necessary was done for him he died in an hour. Deceased's wife, a woman nearly in a state of starvation, and only a few days since discharged from Guy's Hospital, said her husband had for about twelve months suffered from extreme pain in the head and from great poverty. Verdict, "That deceased destroyed himself in consequence of distress, but in what state of mind there was no evidence to show."

**SACRILEGE.**—Some thieves obtained an entrance into the vestry of St. Saviour's church on Monday night, by breaking the stained glass window. After forcing the locks of several cupboards and drawers without finding anything valuable, and drinking one bottle of wine, the parties retired. The plate, which appears to have been the object of the visit, has not been kept in the church for some years.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. GRIEVE, THE ARTIST.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Carter held an inquest on the body of Mr. John Henderson Grieve, of Maizmore square, Peckham, artist, father of Messrs. Grieve, the scene-painters, who was found lying in the street, and taken to the Lambeth police station, who, it was supposed, had been intoxicated, but it turned out that he was in an apoplectic fit, and he died in a short time. It was shown that the deceased was a remarkably abstemious man, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The son of deceased said that his father had a similar attack, but of a slight character, twelve months since, from which he recovered.

**DANGER OF CHILDREN'S CHAIRES.**—On Monday a woman, named Williams, was drawing an infant son of Mr. Jones, the landlord of the Harrow public-house, Kingston, who was only ten months old, in a child's chaise, along the Fairfield-lane, Kingston, when, to get out of the way of a cart, which was coming up the road, she drew the chaise up the orchard bank, but in doing so upset it, and pitched the infant out into the road, when, in an instant, the wheel of the cart passed over the poor infant's neck, momentarily depriving it of life. The young man who drove the cart was not considered blameable.

Accounts from Berlin have been received of another attempt upon the life of the King of Prussia. A man of the lower classes named Durden, is said to have stationed himself in the Palace court, and waited, with a stone in his hand, the departure of the King in his carriage. Tired of waiting, the fellow flung the stone into a window on the first floor, and run away, but was soon stopped and questioned. He declared that in throwing the stone he had intended to wound the King. According to another account the stone was really thrown into his Majesty's carriage; but this is incorrect.

A letter from Smyrna, of March 29, says:—"A second case of plague, which proved fatal, has occurred among the pilgrims from Beyrout. The population, however, need not be alarmed, as the strictest precaution is taken at the Lazaret, as also among those recently arrived. Instead of placing here travellers bound for Constantinople, they will have, by the order of the intendant, to take their quarantine at the Dardanelles."

On Friday last the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Brussels sentenced Count Goblet and Baron d'Hoogvorst to two months' imprisonment, and 2000 francs, for fighting a duel. The seconds were also tried, but were acquitted. M. Goblet is the son of one of the Belgian Ministers.

The Brussels journals state that Russia has just made a change in the law relative to the duty on refined sugar. This change is of the highest importance for the effect it will have on the manufacture of refined sugar in Europe.

**ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND ROBBERY AT BIRMINGHAM.**—Early on Saturday morning an attempt at murder was made on an elderly woman, at her own residence, in Cleveland-street. It appears that the old lady, whose name is Askew, is a widow, who lived by herself on a small income derivable from mill power, which she let off to a number of tenants. On Friday evening she left home to visit her son, Mr. Askew, the landlord of the Leopard, in Brierley-street. She remained there until near 11 o'clock, when she returned home, and went to bed by herself. About one o'clock some thieves removed the shutter from the window of the back kitchen, and having cut out a pane of glass, they broke off the inside fastening, and effected an entrance into the place. They then proceeded up stairs, taking with them a large poker, and entered the bedroom of Mrs. Askew, and struck her a violent blow on the head, and two other severe blows on the hands. Fortunately, however, this violence did not take the desired effect, and the poor woman violently screamed out, upon which the robbers made their escape out of the house, having previously broken open some boxes, and ransacked the place below in search of money, which the well-known habits of Mrs. Askew had led them to expect. A woman who lived in the house adjoining Mrs. Askew's, heard the screams, and went to the old lady's assistance, and found her covered with blood, in a very exhausted state. A number of police officers were speedily on the spot, and tracked the thieves out of the house by the marks of blood which they left with their hands, but they could not, however, get any clue to their retreat. Mrs. Askew was then removed to the General Hospital, which is close to her residence, and there she received every necessary attention, and afterwards gave such information as enabled the officers to find concealed in her house considerable sums of money. Fifty sovereigns were found secreted in her bedstead, and a few sovereigns and silver in other parts of the house. It was no doubt the knowledge that the old woman had the money concealed, which led to the dreadful attack upon her life, although it would appear the parties had no knowledge of where it was concealed, or they could have obtained it without difficulty. Mrs. Askew is still in the hospital, and the officers are actively engaged in search of the offenders.

## INAUGURATION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

By the activity of our artist at New York, we are enabled to present to our readers two of the principal scenes of the Inauguration of President Polk, on the 4th ult., together with the accompanying details of this great political triumph.

The whole plan of an Inauguration was first arranged by General Washington, which has been observed by all his successors. The President elect, with the President in fact, leave for the Capitol together, side by side. The term of the latter does not expire till twelve o'clock, or the new term commence till the new President is sworn in, and subsequent to twelve o'clock. As they proceed to the Capitol, the President elect walks on the left hand of the President. As they return from the Capitol to the White House, their position is changed—the ex-President walks on the left-hand side of the President.

The crowd assembled in Washington on the 4th ult., is said to have been the largest ever before assembled on any similar occasion in the metropolis. At break of day a national salute of twenty-eight guns was fired.

A fine band of music paraded the streets, followed by a well-drilled uniform company. Car-load after car-load of people continued to arrive from Baltimore, till the whole Avenue seemed to swarm with people. Every hotel, every place of public resort, became perfectly jammed. The whole area, from the platform erected in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol, to the iron railing of the garden in the rear, was one dense mass of human beings. No persons were allowed to enter the Capitol, save and except those designated in the programme. But such was the anxiety to witness the Inauguration, that the people gathered round about the Capitol by the square acre, long before the hour of twelve arrived.

The procession line and military were formed in different parts of the city. The military escort was very handsome, and numbered all the independent companies of the District, one from Baltimore, and another from Virginia. There were two mounted companies, and half a dozen on foot, and these were followed by the politicians and political clubs. Cannon were fired at eight, nine, ten, and eleven o'clock, and when the procession entered the Capitol grounds.

The sun did not deign to shine at any moment, and the rain fell copiously from ten o'clock throughout the day. The procession lost all the display of their magnificent dresses, by being enveloped in umbrellas. The white silk badges of the marshals, with their blue ribbons, stuck to their black coats, while the plumes of the military hung drooping. The rain, indeed, spoiled the display of the day.

As the rain increased, umbrellas became in great request, and as all were well supplied, a spectator some distance up the Avenue, looking towards the Capitol, could see only a long line of moving umbrellas, terminating at the Capitol, the dome of which towered up like a gigantic umbrella held up by some invisible hand.

Our first scene represents the Private Approach to the Capitol, with the British and Russian Ministers in the foreground; and the gaily-



dressed multitude crowding and jostling to the Capitol, having just alighted from their carriages, no vehicles being allowed to enter the grounds or square. Here, accordingly, the company had to alight.

Professor Morse brought out the Magnetic Telegraph to the platform, close to one side of it, from which point he could hear every thing that went on, having under review all the ceremonies performed, communicating results to Baltimore as fast as they transpired.

The Inaugural Procession moved to the Capitol in the following order:—

Chief Marshal and Aids.

Military.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.

Reverend Clergy.

President Elect and his Predecessor, in an open carriage.

Ex-Presidents of the United States.

President Tyler's Cabinet.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

Diplomatic Corps.

Members Elect of the 29th Congress, and ex-Members of Congress.

Members of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention of 1844.

Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories.

Members of State and Territorial Legislatures.

Federal and State Judges.

Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Militia.

Citizens of States and Territories.

Corporate Authorities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria.

Democratic Associations and Clubs of the District of Columbia, and others from a distance.

Professors and Students of Colleges of the District of Columbia.

Citizens of the District of Columbia.

The Chief Marshal and his aids were bedizened with silks and ribbons in the way of scarfs and rosettes, and for batons of office, each was provided with a piece of *young hickory*, about two feet long, which was decked with ribbon.

There were several fine companies of military, all in excellent order, and apparently well drilled. Their appearance gave universal satisfaction, and attracted the greatest share of attention next to President Polk.

The "Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution," were represented by one fat, pursy gentleman, in a sort of navy undress, two young naval officers, and two boys, apparently midshipmen, about 16 years of age; and this respectable number of five individuals represented the Revolutionary warriors.

The Clergy turned out well. There were about twenty.

The President came next, looking well, though thin and anxious in appearance, with President Tyler in the same carriage.

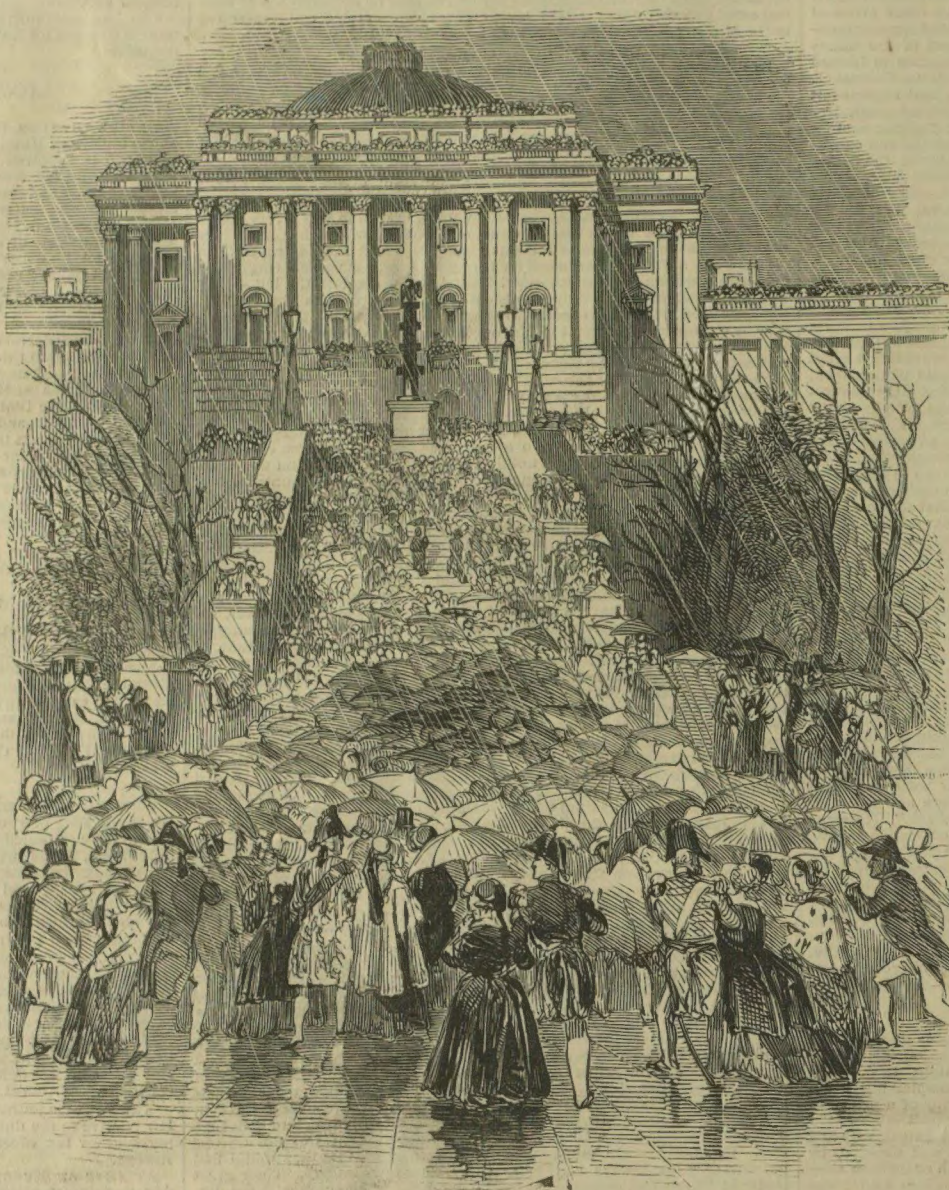
Ex-Presidents—none.

Tyler's Cabinet—Wickliffe and Wilkins.

Supreme Court—none.

Diplomatic Corps—none.

Then came the members and ex-members of Congress, of whom there were a goodly number. The sum total, however, of Mem-



INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT POLK.—APPROACH TO THE CAPITOL.

bers of Congress, of the Baltimore Convention, Governors and ex-Governors, Members and ex-Members of State Legislatures, Federal and State Judges, did not number more than 100 or 120 persons.

Then came the Empire Club, or rather the banner with the few accompanying members and the band, and the piece of ordinance aforesaid; and the balance of the procession, perhaps, numbered four or five hundred persons—certainly not more.

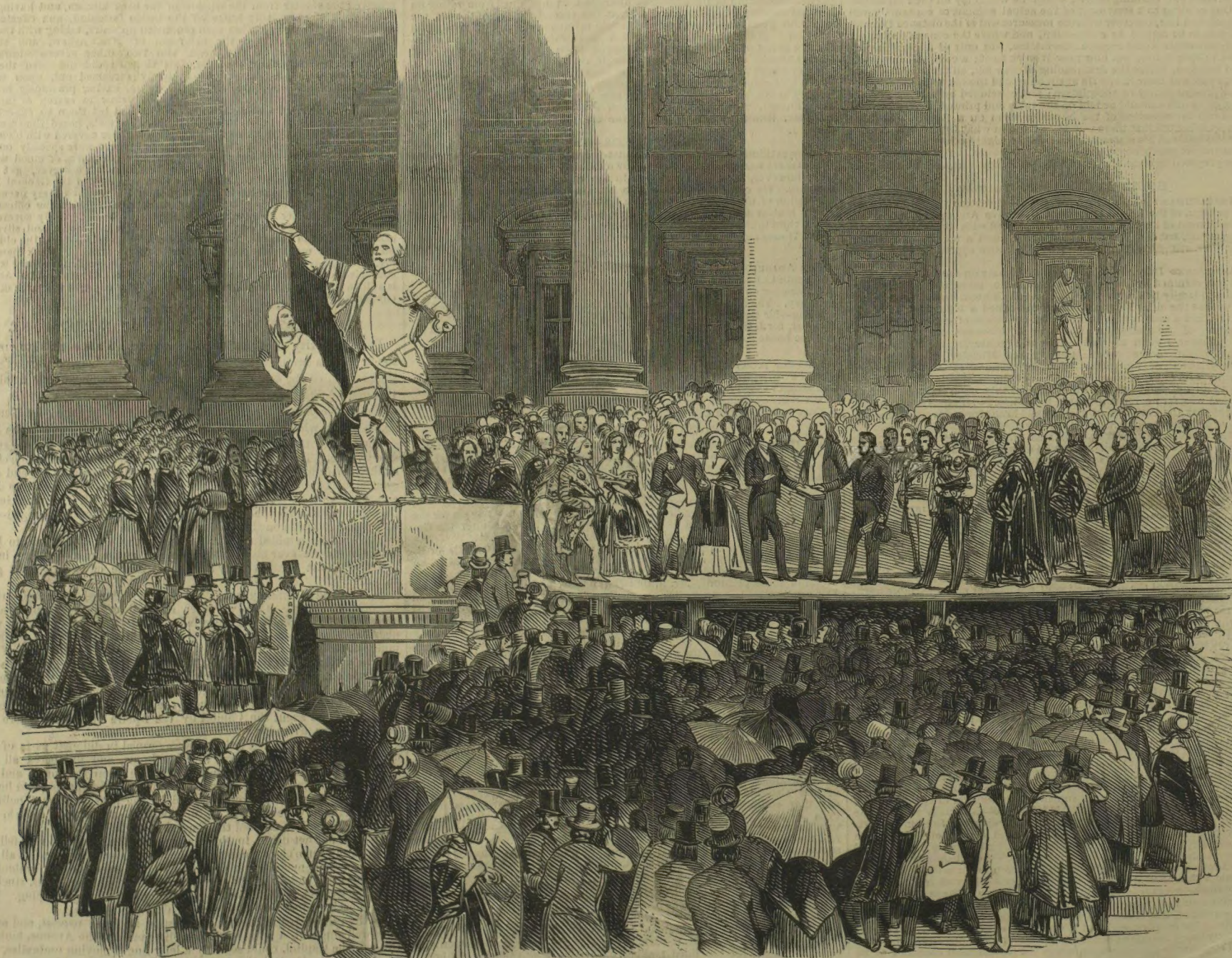
In this order the procession reached the west gates of the Capitol grounds, where the President and those accompanying him left their carriages, and the procession, with the members of Congress and others who were entitled to admission into the Capitol, and proceeded through the grounds to the Capitol. And on the procession coming in sight of the Capitol grounds, there was a new scene for wonder; for every conceivable foot of space on the elevated terraces of these grounds, where a spectator could have a chance of seeing the procession and the President and suite, was crowded to suffocation. It was literally black with the swarms of people—here and there relieved by the bright dress of some democratic lady, who was not afraid of either the falling rain or the thronging crowds, but was determined to see and be seen.

At twelve o'clock the President Elect, with Chief Justice Taney, stepped forward to the front of the platform, the latter holding in his hand a richly gilt Bible; when in the presence of the high functionaries of Government, and of the assembled representatives of foreign Governments, the Chief Justice proceeded to administer the oath of office to the President, who, after he had concluded an eloquent and well conceived Inaugural Address, took the oath of office.

The rain fell steadily and more heavily, while the President was delivering his Inaugural Address than before. Mr. Polk, however, spoke from the portico and uncovered, except that he was sheltered from the rain by an umbrella. His address was received with no enthusiasm. As he appeared before the multitude he was received with cheers of welcome, and the same marks of respect followed him as he retired with his friends. The lowest estimate of persons present is 25,000.

Our second illustration shows the multitude upon the steps of the Capitol, and the impressive scene of the Inauguration in front of the portico. To the left is the Chief Justice administering the oath of office; and behind them is Mr. Dallas, the Vice-President, upwards of six feet high, with a profusion of long white hair. The platform was crowded with fashionably-dressed ladies; and the foreign diplomatic body in the court suits of their respective nations.

The magnificent sculpture on the left is Periso's group of Columbus and the Indian Girl, traced from a Daguerreotype.



INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT POLK.—THE OATH.

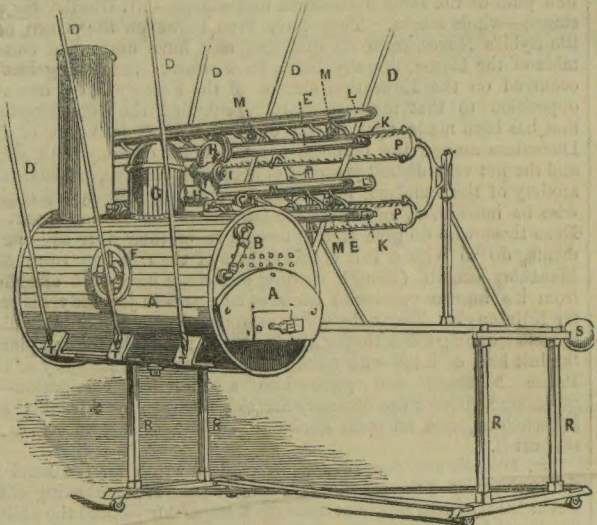


## ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.

This Engraving shows a perspective view of Armstrong's Hydro Electric Machine, the largest and most powerful that has yet been contemplated; it is intended for the United States, and is at present being manufactured by Messrs. Watson and Lambert, Newcastle-on-Tyne. This machine will be capable of charging a battery containing, on each side, 2,500 square feet of coated surface in one minute; also of performing all the ordinary electrical experiments upon an unprecedented scale.

The Hydro-Electric Machine has already been applied to the Electric Telegraph, and we anticipate that this instrument will be the means of throwing new light upon the interesting science of Electricity, and its application to many of our useful arts.

We subjoin the details of the Machine:—A A is a side and end view of the boiler, which is constructed upon the locomotive principle, having the fire contained within, and passing through tubes, which are surrounded by the water, and thence into the chimney. B is a glass gauge, for regulating the proper quantity of water in the boiler. C is the safety valve. D D D are silken cords, by which the machine is insulated; or it may be insulated by strong glass columns resting upon the arms T T T, three of which are fixed on either side of the boiler. E E are two hollow metal arms, to each of which are attached 70' small iron tubes, the ends of which are furnished with proper jets, and by the passage of the steam through which the electricity is produced; the steam is admitted to the arms E E, and, consequently, through the small tubes by turning the handle F, which is connected internally with a valve covered by the cap G, and allows the steam to flow through the junction-pipes H H. The junction-pipe H is fitted with a cock, I, for the purpose of shutting off one of the arms, E, and using only one-half the power of the machine; or, by keeping it open, the whole power.

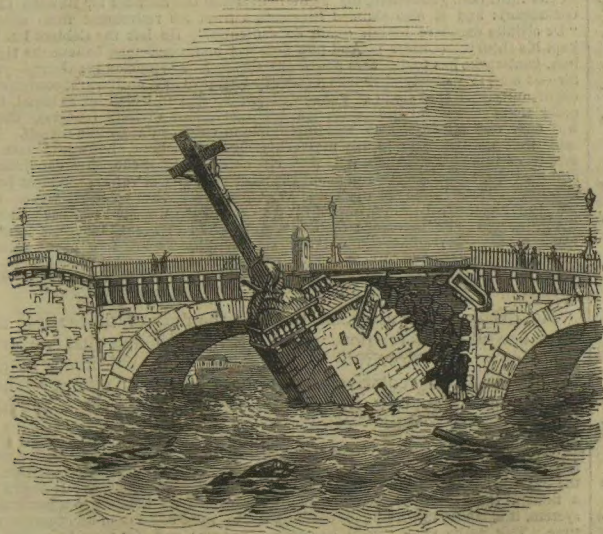


ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.

The row of pipes which are fitted to the metal arms E E, and through which the steam issues, are enclosed or surrounded by a casing, the end of which is seen at figs. K K. This casing, or box, is termed the condenser, and for the purpose of producing a certain condensation of the steam in its passage through the pipes, previous to its emission from the caps on their extremities. This condenser is supplied with water, as it is required, by the vessels L L placed above, and connected by the cocks M M M. The pipes N N, connected to the condensing boxes by the small pipes O O O, are for collecting and carrying the vapour produced in the condensing-boxes, by the water becoming heated, into the chimney. P P are four rows of forks, or points, against which the steam from the jets is blown: these are placed on framework, and supported by four insulating legs, R R R R. When the machine is in action, the positive electricity is rapidly produced, and may be collected at the ball, S, and the negative from all parts of the boiler.

## PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE OF THE ELBE, AT DRESDEN.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed the destructive rise of the Elbe, at Dresden, on the 31st ult., the inundation being higher than had been known at any time since 1784. On the following day (March 31), the celebrated stone bridge, called the Bridge of the Elbe (from its being the largest and handsomest structure of the kind which traverses that river), was injured, in several places, by the torrent. The principal work of destruction was, however, at the fifth pier, as shown in our illustration, from a lithograph we have just received from Dresden. This pier was distinguished from the rest by its being surmounted by a



PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE OF THE ELBE.

cast-metal gilt crucifix, resting on a gilt copper globe, placed on a mass of rustic stone, the whole being twenty-eight feet in height. The balustrade and the whole mass of masonry were carried into the flood beneath "at one fell swoop."

**WILL OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.**—The will and three codicils of the Rev. Sydney Smith have just been proved in Doctor's Commons by Catherine Amelia, widow, the sole executrix, who has sworn the personal property to be under the value of £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, plate, horses, carriages, &c., and the sum of £10,000, together with his house in Green-street; to his son Wyndham Smith two annuities of £200 each; to his housemaid and other servants sums varying from £10; to Anne Kaye (if in the service of his wife at her death) the sum of £100, and an annuity of £30; a legacy of £10 to Christopher Hodgson "to buy a flat silver candlestick, on which shall be engraved, 'To commemorate the confidence and good-nature of many years.'" The following passage then occurs:—"I will also that not only the dilapidations of Combe Florey, but those also of my ecclesiastical preferments, be paid out of my personal estate, and not out of property bequeathed to my wife." Directs that the annuities to his son be paid only on condition "that he do establish himself in a domicile apart from his mother." The residue of his property, after the death of his wife, is bequeathed to his son absolutely. By a codicil, the two annuities to his son are increased from £400 to £500; and by the last codicil, dated Dec., 1844, the testator revokes all previous bequests to his son, and gives him £30,000 in lieu, which he is "to consider as his whole fortune." He directs that a portion of his property be applied to the purposes specified in an indenture of settlement, dated some time back. The latter part of the will, and the whole of the codicils, appear to be in the testator's handwriting.



JUSTICE COLERIDGE, WEARING THE BLACK CAP.

## PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

The punishment of death is now wholly confined to cases of murder or treason. The former has unhappily occupied so much of the recent attention of the public, and has been attended with so many contradictory statements respecting the legal definition of murder, and the character of the punishment with which it is still visited, that we feel tempted, notwithstanding our repugnance to meddle with so horrible a subject, to devote a short space, and the accompanying illustrations, to its elucidation.

Murder is thus described by Sir Edward Coke:—"When a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being and under the king's peace, and with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied."

The malice, which is here described as forming the essential constituent of the crime, consists in one killing another from a design previously deliberated and settled in his own mind. The existence of this inward intention, and of the determination to carry it into effect, is discovered to the law by various external circumstances, as, lying in wait for the victim, private threats, complaint of grudges, or concerted schemes for doing bodily harm. Such is the case, also, of deliberate duelling, when both parties meet avowedly with an intent to murder; and the crime is the same although committed under provocations however grievous. Even in sudden and justly excited anger, when passion might assume the milder name of a "sense of right," if the aggrieved party beats the

offender in a cruel manner, so that he dies, though he did not intend his death, yet is he, by implication, held to be guilty of murder by express malice, that is, by an express evil design. Neither is the man considered to be guilty of a less offence who kills another in consequence of such a wilful act as shows him to be a wilful enemy to all mankind.

To constitute, on these premises, the crime of murder, the death charged must result from injury to the person (as contradistinguished from causes operating upon the mind) occasioned by some act done by, or some unlawful omission chargeable upon, the party to whom such murder is imputed. It is not murder unless death take place within a year and a day after the injury; or, in other words, it is not considered murder when the party injured survives a whole year, exclusive both of the day of the injury and of the day of the death; nor when the death is to be attributed to unskilful treatment, or other cause not resulting from, or aggravated by, the injury sustained.

Murder is punished almost universally throughout the world with death. This practice is generally considered to be founded on the Jewish practice of exacting "an eye for an eye," and "a tooth for a tooth;" but more expressly on the celebrated precept given by God to Noah, that "Whoso shed man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man;" and it is held that it certainly follows, that wilful murder ought invariably, in all communities, to be punished with death, whatever form it assumes, or however it may, by specious pretences, be extenuated; and that God will himself require it of those who suffer the murderer to



FLAXMAN'S CONDEMNED YOUTH.



escape; so that the punishment due to murder will, in some way, be inflicted on them. By others, however, it is believed—and we join them in their Christian interpretation—that the passages in question import rather a prophetic warning of the general fate of a murderer, than an express injunction judicially to put him to death. "Mercy, and not sacrifice," was the great practical doctrine which the Redeemer preached; and his declarations should form the code of criminal jurisprudence as entirely as they constitute the gentle faith of him who observeth charity in all things.

But to return to our forbidding theme: the punishment of murder, and that of manslaughter, were formerly the same, both having the benefit of clergy. But now, by several statutes, the benefit of clergy is taken away from murder, and through malice prepense, their abettors, procurers, and counsellors. By the 25th George II., cap. 37, it was enacted, that the judge, before whom any person shall be found guilty of wilful murder, shall pronounce sentence immediately after conviction, unless he sees cause to postpone it; and shall, in passing sentence, direct him to be executed on the next day but one (unless the same shall be Sunday, and then on the Monday following), and that the body be delivered to the surgeons to be dissected; and that the judge may direct his body to be afterwards hung in chains, but in nowise to be buried without dissection. This part of the sentence has since been modified by two separate statutes; and by an act passed in 1834, the barbarous practices of dissecting and hanging criminals in chains were abolished. The time which is now suffered, to intervene between sentence and execution is usually a fortnight, during which period great efforts are made to bring the poor "sinner to repentance."

Our readers will rejoice with us that the advancing spirit of civilisation has so far swept away the fearful customs with which our fathers were in the habit of degrading the solemn punishment of death, that the only repulsive ceremonies which remain to be abolished, are those of "putting on the black cap," by the Judge, previous to the delivery of the sentence, and the horrible form of words in which the sentence is conveyed; and these are fast hastening to their entombment with the kindred horrors of "Peine forte et dure," which once disgraced the Press-yard of Newgate.

It is refreshing to turn from such a subject and its brutalising realities, to the manner in which it was once treated by the gentle-hearted sculptor, Flaxman, in his noble monument of Lord Mansfield, in Westminster Abbey. In the rear of the pedestal on which the figure stands—and, as it were, flung behind the stern judge's back—crouches the figure of a condemned youth, with the torch of life reversed. With the pleasures, hopes, or interests of mortal existence he has no longer anything to do; but the ruin in which he is involved may only amount to his permanent separation from society, and not to death. He is condemned, and the utter helplessness of his situation affects the mind of the spectator more powerfully and ailingly than the spectacle of his dissolution. The lesson of the man under condemnation is, therefore, a more useful one than the same man suffering the article of death. It is true that the "law" which urges the extreme punishment "was given by Moses;" but it is also true that the spirit in which it is to be administered—"grace and truth—came by Jesus Christ." Flaxman felt this, and, while he displayed the full desert of the culprit, avoided the exhibition of its penalty.

Our engravings present a fine view of the condemned youth, taken from the west side of the north transept, and a very striking portrait of Justice Coleridge, as he appeared on a recent occasion, in the act of passing sentence of death. The black cap, which is placed on the crown of the wig, is merely a small loose cascock indicative of the priestly character of the original office of Judge.

In leaving this frightful subject, it may be well to disabuse the public mind of a vulgar error which disfigures most accounts of our public executions. We are constantly horrified with highly coloured pictures of the sufferings—the agonies—of the dying criminals; but they have no foundation in fact. The "pang of soul and body parting" may be strong, but, in hanging, it is instantaneous, for, in the act of execution, the tooth of the sixth cervical vertebra, which, in life, is held from pressing on the spinal marrow by a ligament, is jerked forward, the ligament broken, the fatal pressure induced, and life and sensation extinguished together.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—It is respectfully announced that the celebrated Symphonic Ode of THE DESERT, with the original Melodies, Choruses, and Grand Orchestral Accompaniments, by Felicien David, will be repeated on MONDAY NEXT, preceded by a Grand Miscellaneous Vocal, Orchestral, and Choral Selection from the most classical Composers, including Mozart, Weber, Mendelssohn, Gluck, Beethoven, &c., and supported by nearly all the distinguished artists of the Establishment. The Orchestra and Chorus will include Giovanni, Don, or the Spanish Amazon. Splendid New Scenery, Dresses, &c. Entire Change of the SCENES IN THE CIRCLE. Monsieur and Madame Dumors, Mr. Newcome, S. Bridges, &c. After which, Mr. White, the celebrated LEON TAMEL, will exhibit his wonderful feats with his unrivalled collection of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, &c. To conclude with an admired Farce.—Box-office Open from Eleven till Five.

**STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Continued Success of the New Spectacle.—MONDAY, April 21st, and During the Week, at Seven o'clock, will be presented the Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle of the MAID OF SARAGOSSA, or the Spanish Amazon. Splendid New Scenery, Dresses, &c. Entire Change of the SCENES IN THE CIRCLE. Monsieur and Madame Dumors, Mr. Newcome, S. Bridges, &c. After which, Mr. White, the celebrated LEON TAMEL, will exhibit his wonderful feats with his unrivalled collection of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, &c. To conclude with an admired Farce.—Box-office Open from Eleven till Five.

**TRIUMPH OF BRITISH VALOUR.**—At the PANORAMA ROYAL Leicester-square, WILL BE OPENED, this day, SATURDAY, 19th March, A VIEW OF NANKING, the Ancient Capital of the Celestial Empire, with its unrivalled PORCELAIN TOWER, &c. comprising also portraits of Sir H. Pottinger, Lord Saiton, Sir H. Gough, and various Naval and Military Officers, in friendly conversation, the whole under the direction of Signor Costa. Part I. Sinionia in C Minor, Beethoven; Aria, "Che faro," Mlle. Brambilla, Gluck; Aria, "Les Héroïdes," Signor Moriani, David; Aria, "Zitti, Zitti," Signor Lablache, Seasons, Haydn, and the Hunting Chorus; Aria, "Non mi dir," Mlle. Castellan, Mozart; La Carita, Chorus, Rossini—Solo parts, Soprano, Mesdames Castellani, Rossi, and Rita Bonetti; Contralto, Mlle. BRAGA, Overture, Oberon, Weber.—Part II. The Desert. The solo parts by Signor Moriani—Boxes, Two, Three, and Four guineas each, may be had on application at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.

**BATTLE OF WATERLOO.**—New Model upon a very large Scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquis of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton. \* \* \* Described by WATERLOO MEN.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. "It is a national memento of one of England's most glorious triumphs."—The United Service Gazette. Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling.

**HIS R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,** by gracious permission of Her Majesty, from the picture of Winterhalter, at Windsor Castle. THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK AT ONE VIEW; George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, Coburg, Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex, &c., the Bobs of George IV., restored, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick, The National Group, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. "This is one of the best sights in the metropolis."—The Times. Open from 11 till 10 at night.—Admission One Shilling; Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence.—MADAME TISSAUD and SON'S Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

**THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS,** Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, is NOW OPEN DAILY, from Nine till Dark. Admission, One Shilling. EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

**A GRAND FULL AND FANCY DRESS BALL** (under distinguished Patronage) will be Given at the LONDON TAVERN, on TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 22nd, in Aid of the Funds of the CHARITABLE SOCIETY OF DANCERS AND TEACHERS OF DANCING, which is established for the laudable purpose of affording pecuniary relief, medical aid, and maintenance, to its aged or afflicted members, both native and foreign, male and female. Julian's Band is engaged. Single Tickets, 10s.; Double, 16s. (Refreshments included) to be purchased at the London Tavern, at the principal Music Shop, Pianoforte Warehouses, and Libraries, in or near London; at the Society's Office, No. 20, Bedford-street, Strand; and of the Gentlemen of the Committee:—Messrs Gilbert, O. C., and J. Byrne, Bourdin, J. Band, W. Tenniel, Philpot, H. and H. Cost, Coulton, Frampton, Charterley, Smart, Osberty, Davis, Marshall, Wand, W. A. Delferier, Bessell, Turner, Wheatley, Cullen, Johnson, Willis, and Noverre.

**THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.**—The first match of the season of this distinguished Club is fixed for the 3rd May next, and which is for the Belvidere Cup, given by Lord Saye and Sele, to be sailed for by yachts not exceeding 25 tons, to start from Erith, and sail round a flag boat near the Chapman Head buoy, and back to Greenwich. The following noblemen and Gentlemen will be the competitors:—Lord Viscount Seaham, Lord Paget, and Guiton, Tatham, Messrs. Wickham, Jones, Hodges, Hel, Abington, Rutherford, Fenwick, Wilkinson, Snook, and Williams, Esqrs. Thursday, April 17. THOS. SMITH, 35, Henry-street, Pentonville, Islington.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 20.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.  
MONDAY, 21.—Bishop Heber born, 1783.  
TUESDAY, 22.—Duke of Sussex died, 1843.  
WEDNESDAY, 23.—St. George of Cappadocia, Tutelar Patron of England, martyred, under Dioclesian, at Lydda, A.D. 290.  
THURSDAY, 24.—Daniel Defoe died, 1731.  
FRIDAY, 25.—St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr, put to death, A.D. 68.  
SATURDAY, 26.—Lord Somers died, 1716.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 26.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. T., Glasgow."—There are several popular applications to warts—as the juice of the common annual spurge plants; the bark of the willow-tree, burnt to ashes, and mixed with vinegar; also, the juice of the marigold. Dr. A. T. Thomson recommends acetic acid; but, in applying it, care must be taken to avoid eroding the surrounding skin.  
"Ilium."—The emblematic figure of Britannia on the coin of the realm is reported by Grammont, to have been chosen by Charles II. from one of the most admired beauties of his court, Frances Theresa Stuart, Duchess of Lennox, whose full-length portrait is preserved at Letherington Castle, in Scotland. She was a daughter of Walter Stuart, M.D., a son of the first Lord Blantyre; and Letherington got the additional name of "Lennox Love," from being a compliment to her from her husband, by which means it came into the present family. The portrait represents a tall, beautiful woman, magnificently attired, and leaning upon the base of a pillar; the national emblems on our coin are the medalist's additions.  
"A Subscriber" is thanked for his suggestion, (St. Bartholomew,) omitted for want of room.  
"A Lady Subscriber," Macclesfield, should address a letter for Miss M., to the

care of Messrs. Knight and Co., Ludgate-street; or, for Miss S., or Mrs. T., to the care of Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

"J. O. M."—Liverpool, must serve the term of the indenture.

"S."—Wolverhampton, should apply to an agent for patents.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Address, Theatre Royal Lyceum.

"C. K."—Brandon.—Maidstone is the county, or capital, and assize town of Kent.

"B."—We cannot insert the paragraph respecting the Plympton Lunatic Asylum.

"E. A. E."—We have not room, at present, for a portrait of the Rev. R. Montgomery.

"T. G. R."—See Holzapffel's work on turning, lately published.

"Fidus Lector" would be liable: "going."

"A Constant Reader," Hampshire.—The paragraph in question was copied from a provincial paper.

"Don John," City.—The form in question would amount to baptism.

"A Subscriber from the First."—We have no room for the typographical antiquities suggested.

"J. H."—The first syllable of Albert is pronounced short. Rise is not pronounced rice, whatever Walker may direct contrariwise.

"R. R. S."—Goole.—The subject will, probably, appear.

"J. M. H."—Cork.—Chess, by no means, comes within the category of gambling, being rarely, if ever, played for money.

"L. C."—Hackney, is thanked, but his suggestion is impracticable.

"Molly Casdile" should pocket the affront.

"A Sportsman," Liverpool, is thanked.

"Mercia."—We have, since our last, ascertained that there are societies at 76, Queen-street, Cheapside; 26, Golden-square; and 73, King William-street, City.

"X. Y. Z., Staffordshire."—There is an Infirmary for the Cure of Club Foot and other contractions, at No. 6, Bloomsbury-square.

"H. J. E., Birmingham."—Address, H. M. S. Collingwood, Brazil. We have not room for the engraving suggested.

"Elizabeth," Tovey.—Idiosyncrasy is a peculiar temper, or disposition, not common to another. Let the pronunciation rest.

"A. C., Manchester."—In the "Coronation Chair," (with the famed stone of Scone in its framework,) at Westminster, have been crowned all our sovereigns since Edward II.

"C. W. C., Crayford."—Sir Richard Arkwright died August 3, 1792, leaving behind him a fortune estimated at little short of half a million sterling.

"Christiana."—The naming of a ship is, in common parlance, termed "christening."

"C. F."—A life assurance in a respectable office would be the best investment.

"R. H. jun."—The present Premier has no vote, "by virtue of his office," or otherwise, in the House of Lords.

"Scuta," Frodsham.—Coliced, in heraldry, is accosted, sided, or accompanied by another. The Hon. Augusta Ada Noel Byron, only daughter of the poet Byron, was married in July, 1835, to William, eighth Lord King, created Viscount Ockham, and Earl of Lovelace, on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria, in 1838. The Dowager Lady Byron, mother of the Countess of Lovelace, is one of the co-heiress of the Barony of Wentworth, now in abeyance; and a representative, lineally, of the Barony of Lovelace, which was created in 1627, and became extinct in 1736.—"Brayley's History of Surrey," vol. 2, p. 117.

"Ning-tou-ke."—See the "Illuminated Magazine" (new series) for next month.

"R. R. N." is thanked, but we have not room for the sketch, which has been destroyed.

"W. H. R."—The memoirs of Vidocq are accredited.

"An Old Subscriber," Limerick.—The most comprehensive treatise on wood engraving is that by Jackson, price 50s. See also Vol. IV. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"Duncarenis," Dunganon.—The illustrations shall appear shortly.

"Burgh Races."—We have not room.

"A. J. S. E." is thanked for the offer; but the subject has no immediate interest.

"Paddy," Belfast.—We frequently employ the Daguerreotype process in taking portraits for our journal.

"Quis," Conventry.—The tale, to judge from the portion received, will not suit.

"An Officer of the Indian Army."—The event is now of too old a date.

"Mercy."—The age of Mr. James Wallcut, the comedian, is about 60.

"R., Manchester."—Moderate playing on the flute will not interfere with vocalism.

"A Lover of Music," Birmingham.—Miss Birch has returned to London; the Messrs. Gubilei are brothers.

"H. T. F., Chancery-lane."—The sketch shall appear.

"T. Ireland, jun."—It is difficult, and would be invidious, to institute comparisons between the minor opera theatres in Italy; it also would be vain to try and fix their standard merits. Their attractions vary with their corps d'opera, which is as changeable as anything can be. Our correspondent had better see to what theatre the most popular composers are attached, and that will answer him in a great measure.

"The Gresham Musical Prizes."—Our correspondent should apply to Professor Taylor at the Royal Exchange, who will furnish him with all the queries required. The answers would exceed the limits of our columns.

"A Subscriber," Hull, is informed that the coin he describes is a specimen of one of the copper farthings struck in this country in the reign of Charles II. They were intended to supersede the bradshevens' tokens, which had inundated the country, and which were first put down by proclamation, and the utterers and receivers of them threatened with penalties. For further particulars consult Ackermann's "Numismatic Manual," p. 300, second edition.

"George Jeans," Tetney, Lincolnshire.—The satellites of Jupiter are sometimes seen during their transit as black balls; the cause of so extraordinary a phenomenon is for the present shrouded in mystery.

"A Civilian."—The medals for the troops engaged in the late Chinese victories are not yet ready.

"X. H." "W. R." "M. X."—By subscribing.

"A Subscriber."—Mails are despatched to St. Helena by every outward-bound vessel through the Ship Letter office; postage, under half an ounce, 8d., &c.

"Kakodjalup."—Application at a School Agency-office might be of service.

"Quasitor."—The instrument sketched by our correspondent is an old ring sun-dial, which may be found described in Ferguson's "Treatise on Astronomy," and other works.

"A. A." New City Chambers, is thanked.

"H. T. F."—The sketch shall appear.

"A Correspondent."—The distance from London-bridge to Westminster-bridge, by water, is one mile and three-quarters.

"A Constant Reader."—Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda died Nov. 29, 1844. (See Nos. 136 and 137 of our journal.)

"J. H."—Our correspondent is thanked for his obliging communication.

"X. Y. Z." is wrong: sound travels about 780 miles an hour.

"Alpha."—We have already engraved the Battle of Culloden in No. 103 of our journal.

"Furnival's Inn."—The mechanism of the Diorama will be found explained in Arnott's "Elements of Physics," but, it is too long for quotation here.

"W. C. S."—Inadmissible.

"Dramaticus."—The charge for licensing a play containing two, three, or five acts, is two guineas: for a one act piece, one guinea.

"M. W. L."—We cannot interfere in "family jars."

"Arsace."—Probably, for the season.

"A Reader."—Goodye-street.—Ald's "Self-Instructing French Grammar" is a meritorious work.

"A Subscriber," North Sunderland.—Declined.

"C. B." Greenwich.—We do not remember.

"A Peer."—The newspaper was, doubtless, returned by the Post-office, on account of our correspondent's initials appearing on the wrapper.

"A Correspondent."—Mr. James's Christian names are George Payne Rainsford.

"Scott Monument."—We have not room for the long statement received.

"A Subscriber" is informed that we cannot insert marriages or deaths upon anonymous authority.

"John Jingles."—We have received a letter with this signature, dated New-foundland, March 22, complaining of a paragraph which appeared in our paper of the 8th February, and calling upon us very peremptorily to name the author, and to apologize. Wishing to make the amende honorable, we will do both. The statement complained of is the following, which appeared in Every Body's Column:—

"A LAZY FELLOW.

"The laziest man in Newfoundland is John Jingles, who employs a nigger to sneeze for him, and pays the coloured gentleman a dollar a day."

Now, as our correspondent says that there is no other "John Jingles" in the colony, we have no hesitation in admitting that we have been deceived. There is no truth in the statement that he is so lazy as he is represented to be. As to our authority, we beg to say it was Joe Miller.

"Unde Derivatur."—Waterford.—Anastatic printing is a new invention, by which a page of an already printed work may be transferred to a zinc plate—owing to some chemical process this page may be reproduced to any number of copies. Our correspondent will find a long and interesting account of this extraordinary discovery in the last number but one of "The Art Union."

"A Constant Reader," Chatham, should write to the General Post-office, London.

"A Subscriber."—The law has not been repealed, but has not been enforced within these ten years.

"Duncarenis," Dunganon.—The Irish comic song, "The Night before Larry was stretched," was written by Deum Burrows, of Cork.

"A. Z."—Tunbridge Wells.—Disputes between masters and apprentices may be settled by summons before a magistrate.

"Vele," Kendal.—Perhaps.

"J. D. F."—Our beautiful engraving of Imogene, is from Shakespeare's play of "Cymbeline."

"Seraphine."—The pronunciation of the two syllables should be equal.

"E. W. G."—Walker's first work on Chess.

"Paid."—Engravings which appear in our Journal cannot be had separately.

Ineligible.—Sonnets, by H. F. L.; Lines, by N. B.; Lines, by S. R.; "Oh! tell her not," by J. S.; Lines, by Emma; "Lady and Queen;" "The Voice of the Past;" Sonnet, by H. R.; Translation, by Sylvanus.

\* \* \* We have received several letters of inquiry during the week as to the edition containing the latest news. Such of our readers as desire to have the latest information, should order the Town Edition, which contains accounts of all matters of interest received up to Saturday night.

ERRATUM.—In a few copies of our paper last week, a description of O'Connor was accidentally transposed by the printer, and was made to apply to Hocker.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1845.

THE whole of the week has been occupied by the debate on the Maynooth grant; for the time, the House of Commons has seemed more like a school of theology, disputing on points of belief, than the legislature of a great empire, on which it is incumbent to originate such measures as may promote the peace and prosperity of all. Certain it is, that the fountains of the great deep of religious rancour and bitterness have been broken up, and a deluge of denunciation has been poured on the Minister, which he cannot but feel, though, as a Statesman, perhaps, he may deem it his duty to disregard it. On each night of the debate, the interior of the House of Commons, from half past four to six, has presented an extraordinary and exciting scene; the benches on both sides are crowded, a thing not very usual at that early hour, and scarcely a member there but has had a whole sheaf of petitions to lay on the table; some have had piles of the same documents, and others—Mr. Hindley for instance—whole stacks. They have been borne on the winds, like the Sybil's leaves, from all quarters, and have descended on the table of the House, literally like a snow storm. Something like it occurred on the Education clauses of the Factory Bill; but the opposition to that measure scarcely equalled the demonstration that has been made against this one; the great influence of the Dissenters among the borough constituencies of the middle class, and the not very distant prospect of a general election, increases the anxiety of the members, makes many oppose it, who would otherwise be indifferent, or lessens the number of those who support it. Even those who do give it the assistance of their vote and arguments, do so with a full consciousness of the risk they run; Mr. Macaulay himself (though nothing else could have been expected from his known opinions,) declares he places in jeopardy his seat for Edinburgh. The debate has produced some remarkably able speeches, among them, that of Mr. Macaulay must take the first place; the last half of it fell with terrible effect on the inconsistency of the Prime Minister, and gave him a merciless castigation—a Statesman, though the necessity for the measure was frankly acknowledged, and an open declaration made of the intention to support it.

Mr. Disraeli also poured another vial of wrath on the head of the Premier; but the repetition of the attacks are weakening their force; his boldness verges at times upon impertinence, and the ability displayed loses its influence from the very apparent animus. The House laughs at his epigrammatic sallies, and, doubtless, enjoys it as a fine intellectual display; but with the political principles he lays down there is but little sympathy, for they cannot always be quite clearly comprehended, and his satire has but a limited effect; he irritates and annoys, doubtless, and Sir Robert Peel would enjoy more equanimity if he spoke less frequently; but the "heavy blow and great discouragement" comes from such a man as Macaulay, whose last speech destroyed and crushed every chance of Sir Robert Peel's reconciling his present policy with the broad principles of political morality.

Young England has "pronounced" very strongly on this question; Lord J. Manners, Mr. Smythe, Mr. M. Milnes, all came to the rescue of the Minister, with a readiness, doubled by the fact that they are able to claim the merit of having pointed out the path he has now taken two years ago; but whether the support of these young politicians will balance the desertion of so many old ones from his side appears very doubtful. The best speech from this "young" section of the House, is Mr. Smythe's—delivered on Wednesday evening; and, as the author of the "Historic Fancies" is evidently rising in the estimation of the House, though he does not speak frequently, an extract or two from it may be interesting. His remarks on the incomprehensible conduct of Mr. Gladstone are by no means unjust, and are put with no little force:—

But of late years another opposition has risen to this grant, which, for want of a better name, I will call the "Anglican opposition." This party was weak in the house, but it was strong in dialecticians, strong in the universities, strong among young men; and it was supposed, up to Friday last, to have been represented by the right hon. gentleman, my right hon. friend the member for Newark (Mr. Gladstone); and it also claimed illustration from his retirement from office: "De civitate decedere maluit quam de sententia." He left the Cabinet but he kept his theory. (Cheers.) And now does any hon. gentleman believe the right hon. gentleman has really abandoned his theory? Abandoned his theory—yes, Sir—as a certain society abandons a country to return to it on the first convenient opportunity. In that cloud of variegated phraseology in which he, as usual, the other night wrapped and shrouded his mysterious divinity (cheers), there was only one phrase which was intelligible to vulgar mortals like myself. He said, that notwithstanding his most cherished convictions, he would vote in favour of this bill. So then it is most clear that his most cherished convictions and his votes are at issue. But about the mere vulgarity of voters, the right hon. gentleman cares little; for upon this very question he has voted all ways. He voted first against, then in favour of the grant; he then went out of office because the grant was to be increased; then the measure involving the increased grant came to a first reading—he did not vote at all; we are now at the second reading; he is prepared to vote in favour of it. And is any hon. gentleman—the right hon. gentleman himself—quite sure, that upon the third reading he will not find equally good reasons for voting against the measure.

He dismisses the assertion, that it is the duty of the State to enforce one uniform religion, with contempt; no one, that we ever heard of, wishes to revive it, for it has been impossible in any nation for the last two centuries; Louis the Fourteenth almost ruined France by attempting it by the Edict of Nantes. Mr. Smythe says:—

What is the principle laid down by them? It is an old enemy with a new face; it is the worst principle of absolutism, disguised in the worst language of the Jesuits; it is the principle of Alva and the language of Escobar. It begins in a fiction, that because the state has once placed its affiance to a particular system, it is bound to perpetuate that system, to the exclusion of all others to all time. This, to be true, should be universally true: and if it were to prevail at this moment in this country, we should still have the Ptolemaic System in our observatories, and Sir Isaac Newton might only be known somewhat as the right hon. gentleman may be known—as a crotchety theologian, but a capital Master of the Mint. But if this principle begins in fiction, it ends in pains and penalties; if it begins in sophistry, it ends in persecution; it is, in one word, the old, vicious, cruel, effete principle of uniformity.

He no less scouts the idea that this grant will act on the priesthood as a bribe:—

An ardent and a susceptible people, whose alliance with their priesthood was solemnized in a time of tribulation and misfortune, is not to be divorced from them in the first dawn of a happier era. Not open violence—not "the vicious perfection" of the law—not arms bills, not coercion bills, not laws of mortmain by which you harassed them, not cy-pres constructions by which you robbed them—none of these things have been able to "put asunder" those whom persecution "had joined together." And, Sir, this more insidious design will also fail, which is lipping with all the insolent euphuism of an old proprietary, that you will disarm the Irish priest by making him a gentleman. A gentleman! that is something more of an abbé, and something less of a curé—something more of a chaplain, and something less of a priest—one who will look more to the patron, and care less for the poor; in a word, "a man of the world," but not of the next world. This design will also fail; or, if it succeed, I pity your short sightedness. Elevate the Irish priest from the sphere in which he moves, and acts, and has his useful being, and you destroy his influence. It is because he is of the commons that he leads the commons.

He closes with a passage in which he predicts the effect of this policy, of which we can only say we fervently hope Mr. Smythe's prophecy, with regard to it, may be realized:—

It is these men that the right hon. gentleman makes his friends. They will



remember that, notwithstanding a powerful opposition, he brought forward a measure of conciliation without restriction and without conditions; and in that hour of emergency and crisis, which those who look at nations and not at Cabinets know cannot be distant—in that hour of emergency and crisis, when your *entente cordiale* with France shall fall you (as it surely will fall you), you will have an *entente cordiale* with Ireland to supply its place. In that day, when the right hon. gentleman shall be called upon to rally round him the energies of this mighty empire—for he alone, notwithstanding all this temporary clamour, represents its requirements—he will be able to adopt to the enemies of England, be they at Washington, or be they at Paris, the solemn and beautiful language of the noble lord the member for London,—"Our Queen reigns over a united people."

Such is "Young England;" they are men of the same rank as the Sidmouths, and Liverpools, and Eldons, and Percivals; they have received a similar education; they have been exposed to the influences of a party that has still the name by which it was known of old, and yet how totally have thoughts, feelings, and opinions changed! It is the age of transition, and the present time is one of those crises at which the spirit of the policy of England is changing one system for another. The present debate will be memorable in Parliamentary history.

### THE COURT AND HAUT TON

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Royal children, went to Claremont on Saturday last. On Sunday, her Majesty and the Prince attended divine service in the chapel, and on Monday the Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace.

INDISPOSITION OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—We regret to state that the Duchess of Gloucester has been indisposed for the last few days, but her Royal Highness is now somewhat better.

Lady Caroline Somers Cocks and the Hon. Miss Frances Devereux have succeeded the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

STATE BALL.—On Saturday last cards were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office for a grand ball, at Buckingham Palace, on the 25th inst. It is said that her Majesty intends to enliven the Court by three state balls this season.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH.—The christening of the infant (and only) daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch took place on Thursday morning, in the Chapel Royal. Her Majesty and Prince Albert stood sponsors; the child received the name of "Victoria." The ceremony was performed in the presence of a great number of the leading nobility and gentry, all of whom arrived in their state carriages. In the evening the noble duke gave a magnificent banquet, at which her Majesty and Prince Albert were present.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE AND LADY SOPHIA HASTINGS.—The nuptials of the Marquis of Bute with the Lady Sophia Frederica Christina Hastings, second daughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hastings, were celebrated on Thursday week, at Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire, with that pomp and state becoming the exalted rank of the contracting parties.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE GREAT BRITAIN.—In consequence of the unfavourable weather on Tuesday, her Majesty postponed her visit to this stupendous iron steam-ship until next Tuesday.

ALMACK'S.—On Wednesday night the first ball of the season took place in King-street, St. James's, and was undiminished in its attractions. The ball-room never looked to greater advantage. It was after eleven o'clock when the company, above two hundred in number, began to congregate, and nearly twelve before the band had to commence its performances for dancing. The Countess of Jersey and her daughters, and the Countess of Kinnoull were among the early arrivals. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, honoured the *réunion* by his company. The Countess of Jersey, Viscountess Palmerston, and the Countess of Kinnoull, the only ladies patronesses at present in town, evinced their desire to promote the amusements of the ball by their early attendance.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

#### THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.

The metropolis seems to be aroused against the proposed additional grant to Maynooth.

Covent Garden Theatre was crowded on Monday night with the persons composing "the aggregate meeting of the inhabitants of the metropolis," assembled to testify their hostility to the grant. Mr. William Bevan was in the chair, and the several resolutions were proposed or seconded by the Rev. Dr. Croly (of St. Stephen's, Walbrook), Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Chalmers, Dr. Dickson (a Wesleyan Minister), Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Dr. Halloway, and Mr. Scales. The various resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

A third meeting was held on Monday evening at the Tabernacle, Moorfields. There was also a meeting at Union Chapel, Parish-street, Tooley-street.

On Tuesday evening a meeting took place in the Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart., in the chair. The principal speaker was Dr. Cumming, minister of the Scots Kirk in Crown-court, Covent-garden. The Rev. Doctor addressed the meeting for about an hour and a half against Popery, and concluded in these words—"Perish the Crown, perish Princes, perish the State, rather than Protestants should abandon their principles!" The meeting, which lasted four hours, agreed to resolutions and a petition in the usual form.

A meeting was also held on Tuesday evening in the National and Parochial School-room of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, to take measures for opposing the Ministerial proposition. The Rev. John Horton, the rector, took the chair, and the audience was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Rice, Messrs. O'Neil, Foster, Harrison, Curling, and others. The meeting was numerously attended, and resolutions were adopted in conformity with the terms of the requisition.

RESTORATION OF STEPNEY OLD CHURCH.—This ancient and venerable church, the mother of the large and important parishes of Bow, Poplar, Limehouse, Shadwell, St. George's-in-the-East, Whitechapel, Spitalfields, and Bethnal-green; from time immemorial peculiarly the church of the British seaman, has long lain in a state of neglect, and out of repair. It has, accordingly, been resolved on to restore the church; for this purpose, the sum of £3000 will be required, to raise which a subscription has been opened. A picturesque view of the unique fabric, and its history, appeared in No. 28 of our journal.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST KENT.—Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Frewen have retired from the field, and Colonel Austen, of Rippington, Seven-oaks, President of the West Kent Agricultural Protection Society, will come forward to seek the suffrages of the electors of this important district. The reason of Lord Holmesdale's retirement is the opposition which he raised to his own election by declaring in favour of the Government grant to Maynooth. Mr. Frewen, it is alleged, has also consented to retire, in order to make way for a gentleman who will possess the entire confidence of the electors.

EXECUTION AT BRECON FOR MURDER.—On Thursday week Thomas Thomas was executed at Brecon, for the murder of David Lewis, the Cardigan-shire butter-merchant, at Treacrest. No less than from 10,000 to 15,000 people were assembled. He confessed his guilt.

PUBLIC PARKS IN MANCHESTER.—A deputation from the Manchester Committee for providing public parks and walks, last week waited on Sir Robert Peel, to solicit a grant of public money in aid of the subscription being raised in that town for that purpose. Sir Robert Peel declined to propose to Parliament any fresh grant, but offered them the sum of £3000, which they considered so inadequate that they respectfully declined to accept it until they had consulted the body by whom they were delegated.

ROBBERIES AT BRIGHTON.—Last Saturday, a lady named Turner, who resides in Brighton, having drawn £200 at the Union Bank, put it into her pocket; but shortly after she left the bank she missed the money. Another lady, on leaving the bank, also missed her purse, containing £30. The bank was very full at the time, and the impression is that the robberies were effected by the London swell mob. The police have not obtained any clue to them.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—On Thursday week an inquest was held at Salisbury on the body of a woman which was found in a ditch running into the river Bourne. In the course of the inquiry it appeared that the woman was wife or mistress of a man named Woolford, who travelled about the country with a learned pig, and had left Salisbury with two daughters a fortnight prior to the discovery of the body. The evidence of the landlord of the White Lion, and that of his servant, went to prove that the whole party were of dissolute habits, and that the woman had been missing about a week before the others left the house. After an investigation which lasted three days, the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Woolford, he was thereupon committed to the county gaol for trial. It is believed that he and his wife were formerly members of an equestrian company.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND.—Another case of poisoning has been discovered at a small village called Lacey, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire. Jane Bell has been committed to Lincoln Castle for trial at the next assizes, charged with the wilful murder of her husband, Edward Bell, by administering to him a certain quantity of deadly poison, called arsenic. The unfortunate deceased was a respectable master carter in the village, and the sudden character of his death, which took place on the 26th ult., he generally being considered as having a good state of health, rendered a coroner's inquiry necessary. Mr. W. Morris, one of the county coroners, opened the inquest on the body, at the Waterloo Inn, in the village, and two surgeons of Lacey, having discovered that the deceased had died from the powerful effects of arsenic, coupled with other very suspicious facts, tending to fix upon the unhappy woman the commission of the shocking act, she was promptly ordered into the custody of the proper authorities. The investigation was then adjourned in order to afford time for the collec-

tion of further evidence respecting the tragical event, and on its being resumed it was satisfactorily ascertained that the poison had been administered in arrow-root. Additional evidence was also produced confirmatory of the accused's guilt; still the jury entertained a doubt, and eventually recorded a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." She was accordingly liberated; but, from her previous conduct to her deceased partner, which had been spoken to at the coroner's inquest, the authorities were induced to institute further inquiries as to the mysterious affair; the result of which was the re-apprehension of the woman. The witnesses' statements were very lengthened, and were of the same nature as those sworn to before the coroner. Mr. Horace Watson, a druggist, living in the same village in which the shocking affair happened, deposed, however, to some very important facts respecting the occurrence, and which will go far to strengthen the suspicion entertained of her guilt. He stated that the prisoner, a short time previous to her husband's (the deceased's) death, purchased a quantity of arsenic at his shop, for the purpose, as she stated, of killing vermin; but which, for reasons alleged by her, was not used, but thrown away. Mr. W. Pearsall, a consulting chemist of much experience, at Hull, clearly proved the deceased's death to have resulted from arsenic. Altogether the witnesses strongly attached guilt to the accused. She wept bitterly, and again declared her entire innocence.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DERBY.—About seven months ago a contract was entered into with a builder named Sims to cover over the Mill Fleam in the Morledge, Derby. The improvement, when completed, would add considerably to the size of the cattle-market, and make a better thoroughfare to the public houses, or pastures. The watercourse was very wide, and one length of an arch of a very large span was thrown over. On removing the centres, the arch fell, burying six workmen (one of them son-in-law of the contractor) underneath the ruins, and killing them on the spot. The contractor had a very narrow escape, having only removed from underneath the arch a moment before it fell. This accident caused a great sensation, and the Commissioners under the Improvement Act, in order to prevent a recurrence of such a calamity, entered into fresh contracts, and it was arranged that two arches should be thrown over, instead of one, and the contractor was required to have more sets of centres, so as to allow the length completed more time for setting before the props were entirely removed. The work proceeded, and the whole of the arches were covered in a short time ago, but the centres were not removed from underneath the last inner arches. The workmen had during the last week been employed in laying on rubble and soil. On Tuesday afternoon the contractor (in opposition, it is said, to the protest of commissioners and others) commenced removing the centres, and, just as the men were about to conclude work and go to their tea, a portion of one of the arches fell in, burying the contractor, his son, and one of the workmen, in the ruins. An alarm was instantly given, and thousands of people assembled on the spot. The arches were loaded with people, and the greatest apprehension was felt lest the pressure should cause them to give way entirely—had they done so, the sacrifice of life and limb would have been great. After the lapse of an hour the body of Sims, the contractor, was dragged out, dreadfully mutilated, and also the body of his apprentice (Harlow), quite dead. Edward Sims, son of the contractor, escaped with slight bruises; one of the workmen escaped, with various injuries, and two others were uninjured. The scene at Sims's house, on the disastrous intelligence being conveyed to his wife and family beggars all description.—On Wednesday an inquest was held on the bodies of the two unfortunate persons who were killed. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Sims was engaged in striking the centres of the arch, and for this purpose unfastened the wedges employed in its construction. No new facts were brought forward with respect to the cause of the accident, and the jury adjourned the inquest till Monday next.

### IRELAND.

O'CONNELL AND THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell returned to the subject of the Maynooth College Bill, upon which he remarked in these terms:—"He said he had been asked why he did not send forward petitions in favour of the bill? Why (said he) we did not ask for it—we have not asked for it, nor will we ask for it, but we will accept of it if it be given—yes, we will gratefully receive it or any other measure calculated to serve any portion of the Irish community without injuring another. (Cheers.) I will not be stingy of my thanks when such a measure is proposed. I am not stingy of my vituperation when the liberties of my country are assailed. (Cheers.) I say now, as I have said often before, the people of England have not their hearts in the right place. (Hear.) They have invariably treated the complaints of the Irish with contempt, and they have displayed their hatred of us on all occasions. Heretofore we were told the people were friendly towards us, but the Government was inimical. Now I see the Government disposed to do an act of grace and kindness, and I see the English people rising in all quarters to prevent them. A friend of mine, who has just returned from London, tells me that as much excitement prevails there as ever was known on the most unpopular question. Placards denouncing Maynooth and the Ministers who propose an act of justice to it are on the walls and hawked about by men, and on carts; people stop in crowds to read them, and shout 'No Popery.' (Hear, hear.) I say if the English people only remained indifferent, we would have justice done us long since. They are proud to think they have such a people as the Irish for their slaves; but we will not be their slaves. (Loud Cheers.) I have been called upon to assert my own principle, that the support of the Church should not be compulsory on any portion of the people. Yes, they call upon me to do this, while they themselves are reaping all the advantages of the principle. I might as well ask a man to exchange horses with me on these terms. I give my horse, and he is to turn round and say, 'Oh, but you are not to get mine.' (Laughter.) The Protestant dissenters have come forward and objected to the measure on principle. They were silent when the grant was only £9000 a year, and the principle was as much affected then as now. (Hear.) Why don't they oppose the *regium donum* on principle? Oh, 'tis the paltry hypocrisy; they act thus because they hate us for being Irish, and they abuse us because we are Catholics. It is for these reasons we have not petitioned Parliament to pass this bill. If the Irish people were much interested in any subject we would have 2,000,000 of signatures to petitions in its favour. (Hear.) We will not ask for this measure; but if we get it we will take it graciously. Our enemies have been vilifying Maynooth in all manner of ways. Now he could tell them on indisputable authority, that of upwards of 5000 students who went through the course of education at Maynooth, during the past fifty years, not a single one was ever charged with a crime—not one was ever brought before a magistrate charged with an offence. (Hear, hear.) It was a miracle that of 5000 young men, with all the weakness of manhood, not one was brought before the authorities charged with a crime. Now let them see the men Maynooth brought forth; they should recollect that in this country, which was a mere province, men had not the opportunities which those in England possessed, and under all disadvantages, look to the men it turned out. I refer to the report of the committee of inquiry published in 1826—1827; that was the result of an inquiry, rather than a Parliamentary committee. I take the names of the presidents of Maynooth, who are living. There was the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin; Dr. Slattery, Bishop of Cashel; Dr. Croly and Dr. Foran. And let us look to the professors: the first was Dr. Crotty, the Primate and Archbishop of Armagh; Dr. Cantwell (cheers), Dr. C. Nally, Dr. Higgins (cheers), Dr. Denvir, Dr. Cohen, and, to close the catalogue, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale. (Cheers.) I ask, is it not too bad that the sustentation of such a college should be made the subject of the fiendish slanders and opposition of the English people? They have seized all the property bequeathed to the Catholic Church, which belonged to Catholics, and which was given for Catholic purposes, and now they exclaim against the restitution of sixpence in the pound. There is their conscience—there is their honesty. I am glad we have met the proposition as we have. If the Catholic clergy objected to it—and by their silence I must infer they have not—I would at once have suggested that it be scouted by the people; but I have learned enough, even from the statement of Sir R. Peel, that the Catholic hierarchy had expressed their approval of the measure. Yes, I repeat, everything was well done in this bill, and I regard it accordingly. I will not cry if they turn out Sir Robert Peel—I am not so much in love with him as all that; but I should be sorry if he did not succeed in this matter. (Hear, hear.) I am asked, 'Why don't we go over and vote for the bill?' I will leave it amongst them, and let them deal with it as they please. I am better employed here. (Cheers.) It was here that the Catholic clergy and gentry and the people assembled and told Peel they should have justice, and their voices were heard. (Cheers.) I am proud of showing what our spirit is when an act of justice is offered, and it should not be said we are ready to refuse a proffered boon. (Hear.) I hope the bill will be carried—if it be, Ireland will be grateful and thankful for it—but let no man say that it will be a bribe to our clergy. I defy them to do it. (Cheers.) The week's rent was announced to be £700 4s. 11d., and the meeting adjourned.

### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Dr. Wolff arrived last week at Portsmouth from Constantinople, on his return from Bokhara. He was most enthusiastically cheered on his landing, and was met on the quay by his wife and son, and Captain Grover. The Doctor looked very well, considering the fatigue and privations, as well as anxiety of mind, he has endured since leaving this place. He has brought with him several valuable presents.

The Italian Scientific Congress will meet this year at Naples, and not at Genoa, as has been stated.

Reports are again in circulation of the indisposition of Sir W. Follett, the Attorney-General, whose health, it is now said, has not been at all improved by his recent trip to Italy. Speculations are afloat regarding the changes which his retirement would occasion.

It is stated from Constantinople, 19th ult., that Sir Stratford Canning has demanded the revision of a sentence of death pronounced at Broussa, upon the son of an Armenian, who was charged with murder, but against whom there was no legal evidence. The result of this intervention is not mentioned. By the same article we learn that a dispute has taken place between Turkey and Persia, in consequence of the Pacha of Bagdad having condemned to death a Persian dervish for sacrilege, for forming a new sect by preaching for an apocryphal Koran.

During the past week experiments were made on the London and Birmingham line, with a view to the acceleration of the trains, the distance between London and Birmingham, 112 miles, being accomplished with ease, in the space of 2 hours and 40 minutes, the trains, with four carriages, starting from the Euston station at 10 minutes before 1, and arriving, stoppages included, at Birmingham by 20 minutes before 4.

The *Patrie* states that a letter has been received from a gentleman attached to the embassy to China, which removes a doubt of M. Maynard having been murdered by the Malays. According to this letter Admiral Cecilie has taken vengeance on the offenders. The chief and a great number of Malays are said to have been killed.

By a parliamentary paper of Customs duties just published, it appears that the mean annual produce of duties in two years preceding the establishment of the new tariff amounted to £22,637,494, and in the two years following the establishment of the new tariff, £22,720,886, comprising 813 articles.

The Prussian Government has given notice to the powers of Russia and Austria, that Prussia has taken initiatory measures for the purpose of acknowledging the Queen of Spain, and of entering with her Government into a regular intercourse of diplomacy.

A letter from Alexandria dated the 27th inst., says that Mehemet Ali still remained at Cairo, and that Ibrahim Pacha was seriously ill. The result of the railway survey (from Cairo to Suez) had been made public, and was deemed satisfactory. The cost for the 88 miles is estimated at £320,000. The surplus profit on the working is calculated at £27,500 per annum; and the general opinion was, the Pacha would at once carry out the work.

The Second Chamber of the States of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, in the sitting of the 4th, came to a vote that the Government should be requested to use its influence with the Germanic Diet for putting an end to public gambling in all the States of the Confederation.

THE MURDER IN ST. GILES'S.—THE HOUSE NO. 11, GEORGE-STREET.—The house the scene of the late tragedy appears to have obtained a most equivocal notoriety, not only at the present time, but also in former years. The following particulars may not be uninteresting to the public:—Shortly before the close of the war, the house, together with the chandler's shop at the corner, were all one, and was celebrated as a lodging house much frequented by soldiers. The house, however, fell into disrepute, in consequence of a man of the name of Thomas Arliss losing his life. This was in 1816, for which the brother of the landlord and a woman were transported. In 1823 Weare, who was murdered by Thurtell, and who, it will be remembered, had chambers in Lynn's Inn, in passing through St. Giles's was robbed of his pocket-book by a woman; he pursued her to this house, in which she had sought refuge, she escaped by a narrow passage, which then, as now, divided the house, and was never captured. Weare narrowly escaped with his life. The notorious Lady Barrymore often visited here, whilst May, who was concerned in the murder of the Italian boy, with Bishop and Williams, lived here for a considerable period.

### THE CONVICT HOCKER.

After the conviction of Hocker he was removed in an exhausted state to the cell in the prison yard. He was received by the deputy governor, Mr. Wright, who had humanely directed some tea and toast to be in readiness for him. These he partook of with much avidity, and gratefully acknowledged the attention of the deputy governor. In the course of the evening he was visited by Mr. Davis, the ordinary, and exhorted to penitence and prayer. Kitman, one of the officers, sat up with Hocker during the night, which was passed by the wretched man in sound sleep. On Saturday morning he awoke about seven o'clock, and ate a hearty breakfast; but, although he manifested much firmness, his spirits were evidently subdued. In the early part of the morning he was visited by Mr. Sheriff Sidney, who had a lengthened interview with him in the presence of the deputy governor. At this meeting Hocker for the first time betrayed emotion, and he wept loud and bitterly. It is stated that his feelings were overcome on reference being made to his family, and that he made no allusion to the murder of the unfortunate man Delarue.

The singularly-written statement which he read on his trial has been his principal occupation since his confinement in Newgate. He has devoted several hours daily to framing his defence, which he invariably drew out in short hand characters, which were transcribed and reduced into the form in which it has been presented to the public. From letters that have been written by the unhappy convict, and which have fallen into the governor's hands, it appears that he has made up his mind for the worst, as he expressed his determination to "play the man." His execution will it is said take place on Monday, the 28th instant.

On Sunday, despite the supposed orders to the contrary, a number of strangers were amongst the congregation in the chapel; all, however, were of the most respectable and attentive character. The subject of the rev. gentleman's discourse was taken from the 5th chapter of Deuteronomy, the 4th and a portion of the 5th verses. Connor, as usual, appeared particularly attentive, as also did Hocker; but there was not the same seriousness of deportment. The former, in the course of an allusion made by the rev. speaker which seemed applicable to his case, hid his face, and exhibited considerable emotion.

Since Monday the prisoner has been busily engaged in writing, though the nature of the subject has not transpired. No change has taken place in his manner, if we except a restless desire to learn the opinion of the public as to his defence. Since Monday numerous applications have been made to the officials for permission to see the prisoner, amongst which might be mentioned the names of several persons of distinction. In every instance they have been refused. The prisoner, upon being visited upon the last occasion by his friends, exhibited a greater degree of reserve than he has ever done since his imprisonment, and there was anything but that cordiality which has hitherto marked his conduct towards them. In the course of Wednesday he was visited by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of whose kindness he speaks very strongly to the persons appointed to watch him.

The convict has abandoned all hope of mercy, and through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Davis has at length been brought to a deep sense of his awful situation, and begins to show signs of contrition and repentance. On Monday Mr. Sheriff Sidney had a lengthened interview with the convict, who was engaged reading and writing nearly the whole of the day. It is now said that the convict will leave in the hands of the authorities a full and ample confession of the horrid deed. Hocker has undergone no alteration in personal appearance since the day of his trial, except that he seems more careworn. He still converses freely with the officers in whose charge he remains.

### POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—A meeting of the sub-committee of the Dublin Corporation took place on Tuesday, at the Mansion House in that city. The Lord Mayor, on taking the chair, stated that he had waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to ascertain whether there were any official grounds for the statement that the Queen intended to visit Ireland this summer. In reply, his Excellency informed him that he had received a letter from Sir Robert Peel, in which the strong probability of such an event taking place was stated; but that he would write to Sir Robert by that night's post, asking for a more explicit statement upon the subject. In anticipation of a favourable answer, the committee then adopted a resolution to the following effect—"That the Lord Mayor should proceed to London to present an address to her most gracious Majesty, requesting that she would honour the Corporation of Dublin with her august presence at dinner; and that the round or King's room should be put into such a state of repair as would render it worthy the reception of Royalty."

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.—An inquest upon the body of the lamented Marquis of Downshire, whose sudden death we have recorded elsewhere, was held at six o'clock on Tuesday evening in the Court House, at Blessington. Doctor Kellet, of Naas, was examined, and gave it as his opinion that he died of an effusion of blood on the brain. Surgeon Cusack, of Dublin, was of a similar opinion. The jury found a verdict that his lordship "Died by the Visitation of God." The Marquis of Downshire arrived at the Gresham Hotel on Tuesday evening from London, and immediately proceeded to Blessington to make the necessary preparation for the interment of his noble and much-lamented father.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, April 18.—The election for the office of Public Librarian has ended in the return of Mr. Power. The numbers were as follow:—Power, 312; Smith, 240. Majority, 72.

DEATH OF MR. FARRELL, THE CLERK OF THE COURSE AT EPSOM.—Information has been sent to Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, that Mr. Joseph Farrell, who has so long held the situation of clerk of the course, has died suddenly. It appeared from the statement sent to the coroner, that Mr. Farrell was at work in his garden, when he suddenly fell down and died. His death is much regretted.

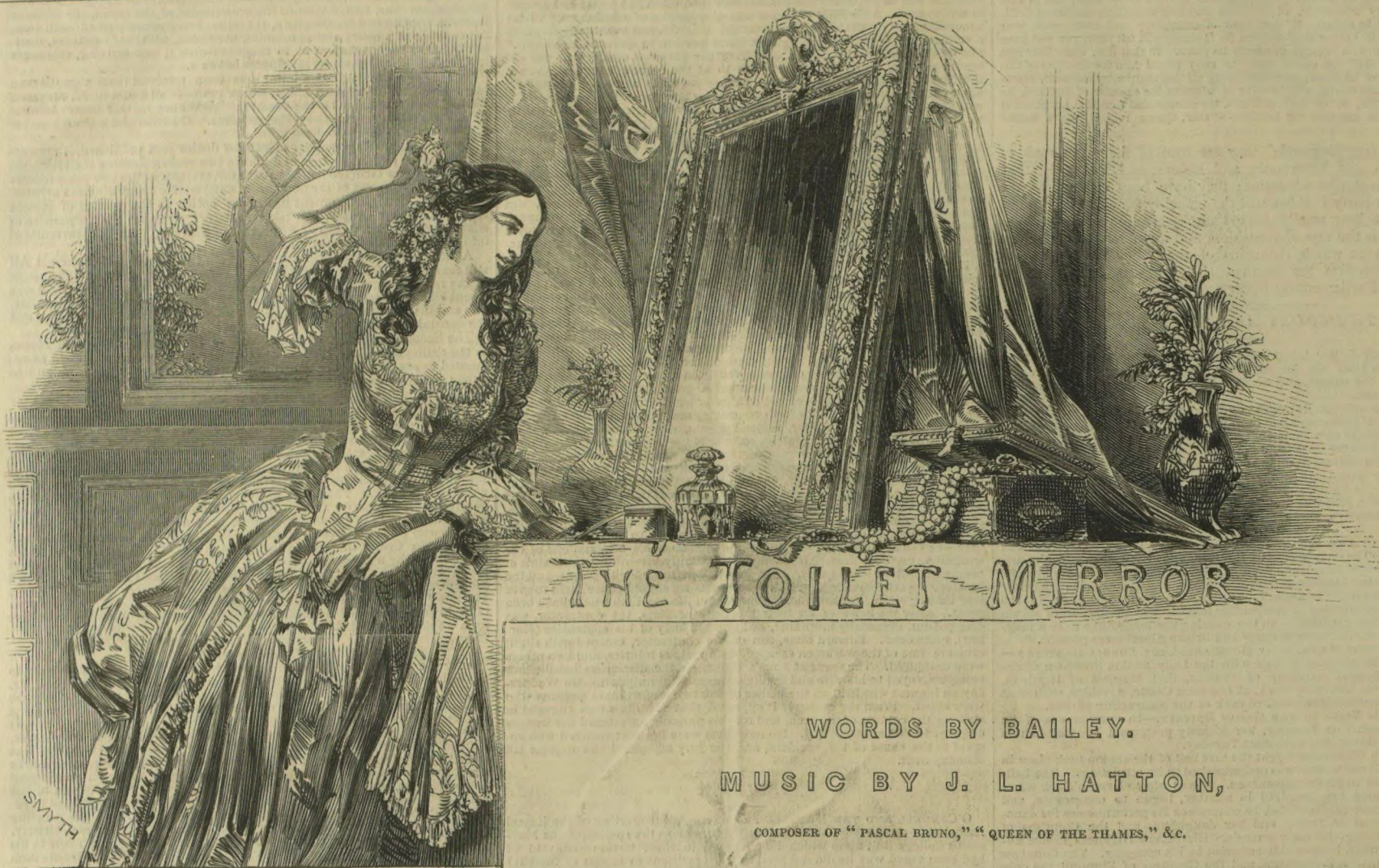
FIRE AT WAPPING-WALL.—Yesterday morning (Friday), shortly after one o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises known as the Royal Oak, Wapping-wall, in the occupation of Mr. Ferguson, victualler. By two o'clock the fire was so far subdued that all danger of its further extension was at an end. The damage to the surrounding property is considerable; and the Royal Oak, with its contents, is entirely destroyed.

SUICIDE AT HAMMERSMITH.—Mrs. Emma Peasgood, the wife of the landlord of the Britannia public house, at the corner of the Fulham-road, near Hammersmith Church, was found on Thursday night, about nine o'clock, in her bed-room, quite dead, suspended from the bedstead by a stay-lace.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.—Our letters from Switzerland contain an account of the proceedings of the Swiss Diet in the sitting of the 12th. The question of the amnesty was decided, but in a way very different from what had been expected by the advocates for federal intervention. The Diet came to a resolution, "Considering that it earnestly desires the peace of the country, and the prevention of new troubles, which objects would be much promoted by the display of clemency on the part of the Government of Lucerne, earnestly to request that State to grant an amnesty, and in the event of any condemnation to death having been already pronounced, not to carry it into execution." It was found impossible to obtain a majority for any resolution of a more determined character.





## THE TOILET MIRROR

WORDS BY BAILEY.

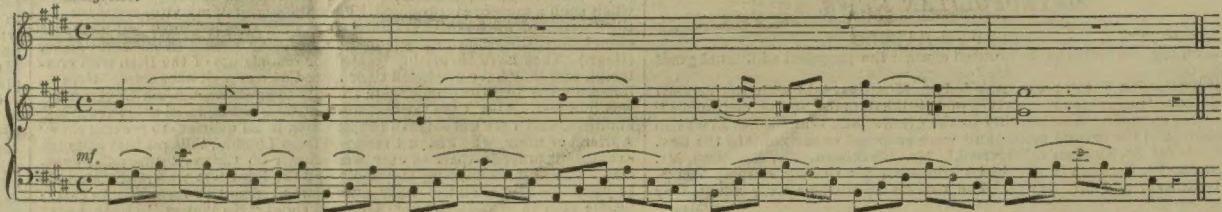
MUSIC BY J. L. HATTON,

COMPOSER OF "PASCAL BRUNO," "QUEEN OF THE THAMES," &c.

### I.

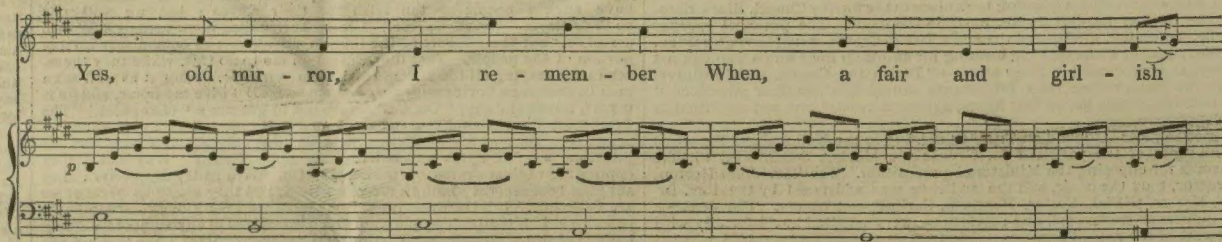
Yes, old mirror, I remember  
When, a fair and girlish thing,  
I could dance as bright before thee  
As the morn-dews of the spring.  
I would look and you would flatter,  
As I took my merry whirl;  
All my ringlets loose, what matter?  
I was but a careless girl!

*Allegretto.*



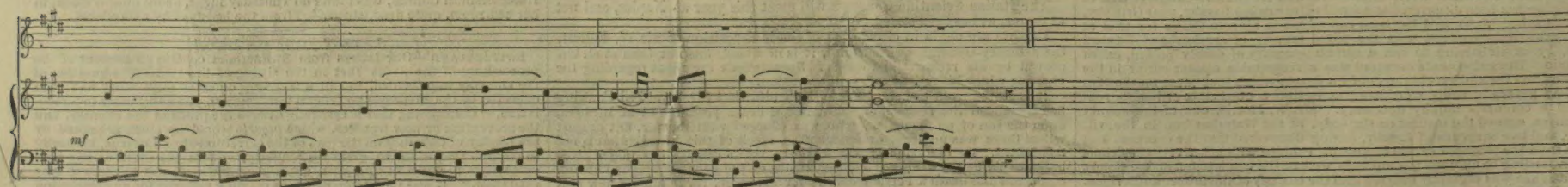
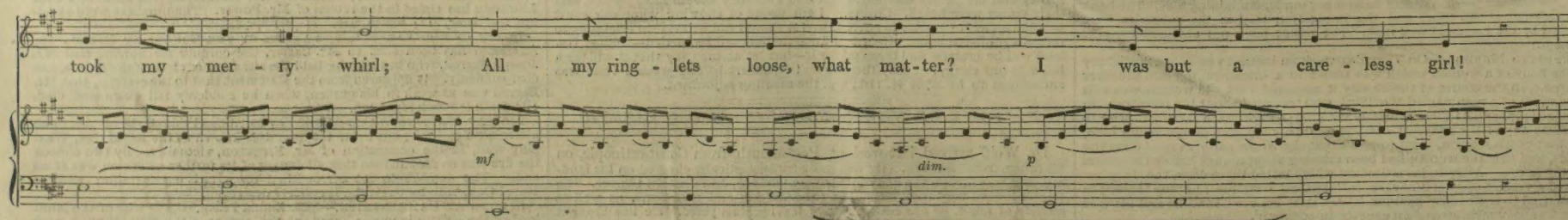
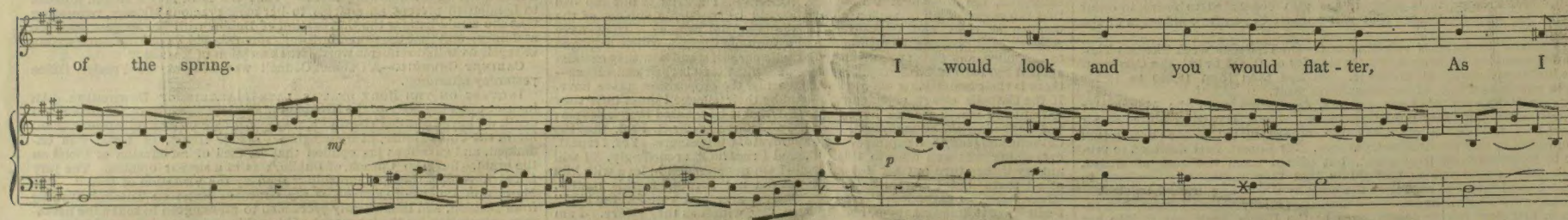
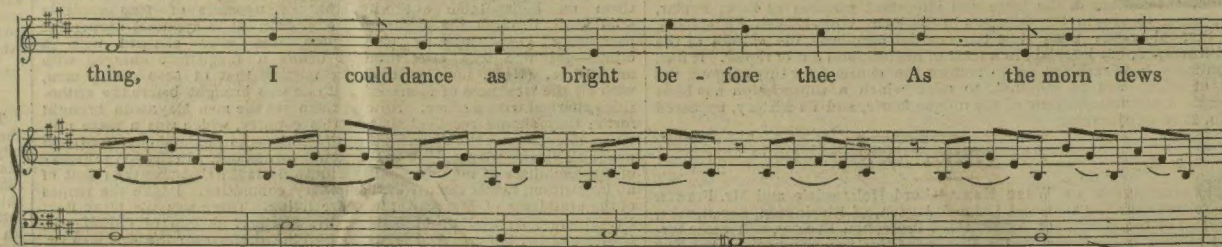
### II.

Later, I appeared, to glance at  
Beauties of a riper mould,  
Such as loving poets tell us  
Only angels can unfold!  
I don't think I was an angel,  
For you helped me to improve  
Loveliness, which, if I cherished,  
Trust me, it was all for love!



### III.

Love rewarded! I was happy;  
Now I'm getting old and grey:  
Still you do not see me mourning  
For my beauty fled away.  
Dear old mirror! keep within thee  
Looks like those!—we'll never part  
While I find reflected in thee  
Smiles of a contented heart.





# OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The offices occupied by the Board of Trade are situated upon two floors to the right and left of a spacious corridor, which divides the entire edifice in Whitehall, and gives convenient access to the whole of its numerous apartments.

The President's Room, the Vice-President's Room, Board-Room, and Library, constitute a suite of apartments, relatively well proportioned, and severally well adapted for their respective uses. The President's Room is the only apartment in which architectural embellishment has been attempted: the style is Venetian, in which artificial and purely natural forms of embellishment are successfully mingled. The rooms devoted to railway business are profusely furnished with maps, projections, surveys, sections, models, of every part of the United Kingdom; in fact, with everything necessary to furnish the members of the Board with the most accurate geographical, statistical, and commercial information.

The different departments under the control of the Board of Trade have been greatly increased by the establishment of the Railway Commission. Some idea of the vast accession of business may be gathered from the speech of the Right Honourable the President of the Board (the Earl of Dalhousie), in the House of Lords, on the 20th of February:—"With respect to the aggregate number of plans for railways, it was sufficiently notorious that there were upwards of 240 proposals, and he knew to his cost, that ever since the last day when the house met for the regular session, the Committee of the Board of Trade had been engaged in considering these proposals. Up to November 30, it was impossible to proceed to any formal decision, for the schemes multiplied upon them by three and four at a time."

The exterior of the offices of the Board of Trade, with the completion of the architect's design by the erection of a wing on the site of the old building, at present occupied by the department of the Home Secretary of State, has been engraved in No. 149 of our Journal.



1. BOARD OF TRADE.—"A DEPUTATION."

## QUEEN MARY'S QUAIRE IN FOTHERINGAY CASTLE.

You have made me  
(I thank you, cousin Arcite) almost  
wanton  
With my captivity.

*The Two Noble Kinsmen.*

Though here in gloomy prison  
pent—

I feel 'tis coming May,  
And know on every spray  
There's blossom with sweet music  
blent—

For to my cell  
The dainty smell  
Of fresh spring flow'rs,  
Comes usherless my casement  
through,

Accompanied by songs of birds,  
As if they would say gentle  
words

To Her who long has had to  
rue

A destiny most hard to bear  
In solitude so drear !

But yet I feel not lonely when  
From some near glen  
I hear the headlong stream  
Rolling eternally,—

There's music in its roar for  
me !

And music is companionship  
Although it come not from the  
lip

Of some I lov'd to hear  
In many a by-gone year !

Alas ! sad Memory hold thy  
tongue,

Too oft thy dirges have been  
rung—

Spectral Hope doth always fly  
When Thought brings thy re-  
proaches nigh !

Nevertheless  
Sweet wilderness

That, outside of my wintry  
walls,

Containest such spring flow'rs  
And vocal bowers,

With tuneful waterfalls—  
It joys my heart to hear  
Your well-commingled melo-  
dies

Singing the birth-ode of the  
year

And almost from my dungeon  
frees !

W.

DRESS BALL AT COURT.—A rumour  
prevails in the higher circles that there  
will be another grand *Bal Costumé* at  
Court. It is asserted that the Queen,  
taking into consideration the losses ex-  
perienced during two successive sea-  
sons by trade in London, through the  
happy domestic events in her Majesty's  
home circle, has determined to give  
numerous fêtes, and amongst others,  
one similar to that which produced so  
much sensation, and did so much good  
to metropolitan trade, four years ago.



PRESIDENT'S ROOM.—RAILWAY BOARD.



## LITERATURE.

AMERICAN FACTS. NOTES AND STATISTICS ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By G. P. PUTNAM. Wiley and Putnam.

The appearance of this Manual is, to say the least of it, well-timed; for the events of the last few days have, undoubtedly, whetted the curiosity of the English reader upon the present condition of the United States, and that to an extent equal to any within the memory of the present generation. Such curiosity the present volume will go far to gratify; though, we almost wish the "Facts" had been left to their own stubbornness, and the Editor had reserved his attempts at humour for some more congenial occasion. Nevertheless, the Introduction to his volume will be read with interest: its framework is conversational; one of the speakers "is an unsophisticated specimen of transatlantic nature—a farmer from the state of Ohio, with a Byronic collar, but with a matter-of-fact face—indicating more shrewdness than transcendentalism;" the other speaker is a New York merchant, who has more the air of a man of the world. The dialogue opens with a sneer at our great parks, "each for the pleasure of one family;" and the Ohio farmer observes, "they don't look much like the over-crowded country they tell us about in books. If the grass hadn't been quite so smooth, and the trees so trim and regular, I might have imagined myself in Ohio again. They must have plenty of farming land, if they use their parks only to look at. They're pretty places, and no mistake—but what a fine lot of wheat might be grown in them!" The New Yorker corrects this Yankee utilitarianism, by replying: "there is no doubt that hundreds of thousands would like the chance of earning their bread in these parks. But, if you happen to have more land than your neighbour, you wouldn't be an Owenite, and give him your extra acres? It is not in human nature. The owners of these parks may be philanthropists without being agrarians." We pass over the pleasantries of the farmer, calling the *Tems* a brook, our coaches top-heavy concerns, and Uncle Bull's growl at the "good-for-nothing scamp," to come to the New Yorker's naïve reply to the farmer, who has been told he speaks very good English:

Ha, ha! Not a new occurrence. I never knew a decent American in England who was not similarly complimented more than once. It is surprising; for though as a nation we have had a snuffing from the Scotch, a peppering from the Irish, a perfuming from the French, and a smocking from the Germans and Dutch, there is still so large a proportion of the pure English descent; and the English language, of nearly all *notions* of the United States, is so universally uniform, that it seems strange to us that an American speaking English is an *outré* curiosity, even to an illiterate Englishman. For my part, I think that in spite of the New England nasal twang, and the Southern drawl, among 'the million,' the English language is more generally spoken by all classes in the United States, than it is in England. You will scarcely find anything like the dialects of Somersetshire, Essex, or Yorkshire, even in the wilds of Arkansas or Iowa.

Slavery, the repudiating States, newspaper or pantomimic squibs, and bookmakers' bamboozlings, are next replied to; and Mr. Macculloch is severely handled for a "precious scrap" of misinformation in his "Dictionary of Commerce;" the farmer observing—

I should imagine his own book must show that American trade, with all its drawbacks, has been worth having on the whole.

The New Yorker replies:—

Yes; considering that the United States have long been England's best customers, and in twenty years have PAID her for merchandise to the amount of TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS STERLING; besides PROMPTLY PAYING her five, six, and seven per cent. for about as much more of her capital in the same time; considering that hundreds of thousands in England have long received their *sole support* by employment resulting from American purchases; the advantage does not appear to have been entirely on one side; and the *losses* by these trading connexions, taking them at their worst, would seem to be, after all, but a small item in the trial balance. But, probably, the great political economist knows best. It would, doubtless, be better for both parties that they should rely more upon their own resources; and certainly better for us not to run into debt again, even if England again makes the offer of her *disinterested services*.

For my part, I have no reason to dislike Old England—the land of my forefathers, the progenitor of twelve millions of my countrymen. She has always treated me well, commercially; and when I come here, she receives me with her usual liberal hospitality. And it's a pity that two kindred nations should be bamboozled by bookmakers into unnatural antipathy. Sensible men on both sides know better—but here, they need American *Facts*.

The case for the book is thus made out, and in its second page we find this additional warrant:—

Manner's, Brookes', and other gazetteers, published in London, in 1844, describe New York, and other states and cities in the United States, *exactly from the gazetteers of fifty years ago!* They would seem to have considered the country either as having been asleep since that time, or as too unimportant to need later description. And yet these works profess to be "derived from the latest and best authorities." Cincinnati, a city containing 46,000 inhabitants, is not even mentioned in these works.

The work is classed under General Sketches, including Extent and Resources, Constitution and Government, Religion and Philanthropy, Education, Literary and Scientific Institutions, the Fine Arts, Society and Manners. Then follow Documents, Notes, and Statistics, comprising the Constitution of the United States, Chronology of Events, Population, Agriculture, General Wealth, Exports and Imports, Trade and Commerce, Invention and Manufacture, Slavery, Newspapers, Schools, &c. &c.; and the volume closes with a paper reprinted from the "North American Review," which is about as highly-seasoned a dish of abusive Jonathanism as was ever wafted across the wide Atlantic. However, we shall leave this plague-spot of a postscript—this last charge upon the readers' forbearance,—and retrace our steps to a few specimens of the staple of the work, which, as general landmarks, may be useful in referring to the internal relations of the North American Republic, and comparing it with other nations:—

The United States of America occupy an area of 2,300,000 square miles; or 650,000 more than the whole of Europe, excepting Russia.

Collectively, their greatest length is 3000 miles; their greatest breadth 1700 miles.

They have a frontier line of about 10,000 miles; a sea-coast of 3600 miles; and a lake-coast of 1200 miles.

Of the rivers: The Missouri is 3600 miles in length, or more than twice as long as the Danube; the Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine; and the Hudson (entirely in the State of New York, and navigable for 160 miles) is 120 miles longer than the Thames.

The territory of the United States is divided into twenty-six separate States and three territories, each of which has a separate government. [The population and statistics of each are given in Part II.]

The state of Virginia has an area of 70,000 square miles, and is about one-third larger than England. The state of Ohio contains 40,000 square miles, or 8000 m ore than the whole of Scotland.

The harbour of the city of New York is the Atlantic outlet of a river, canal, and lake navigation of about 3000 miles, or the distance from Europe to America.

From Augusta, in the State of Maine, to New Orleans in Louisiana, the distance is 1800 miles; or 200 miles more than from London to Constantinople.

Here we must leave the work; that it contains a mass of valuable notes, relative to the progress and present condition of the United States, cannot be denied; and, to pick these from the *chaff* of the volume will be no difficult task. A few portraits of eminent Americans are scattered through the pages: they are remarkable as specimens of a new process, by which they have been *transferred* or re-engraved, in a few days, from ordinary and defective copies of the American prints.

THE HANDBOOK OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL AMUSEMENTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. By A LADY. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Some ingenious person has instituted a comparison between Needlework and Angling, which he considers to be neither work nor play. The parallel may be true in the main, but can scarcely apply to labours with the "steel bar," such as are bewailed in the "Song of the Shirt," and similar lyrical lamentations. Fancy work would, perhaps, be a better term; by which we mean Embroidery, Tapestry, Crochet, Netting, Knitting, &c. &c.—all which are minutely detailed in the volume before us. With the taste for "revival" has come in the fashion of working tapestry for the *prie-Dieu* and the faldstool, and the seat of the antique chair. Learning is no longer confined to the head, for even our slippers have the impress of the "march of intellect" in their Egyptian hieroglyphs generally followed; and the fair fingers of the ladies of the present day, glyphs, worked in Crochet; and a travelling cap bears the ingenuity of fair hands to many a distant land, keeping in remembrance the loved one whom the wearer has left at home. Tambour work is also the delight of many a morning-room circle in the present day, just as it was in the last century, when the excellent Queen Charlotte and her amiable daughters thus passed many hours in the domestic privacy of Windsor and Frogmore.

Tapestry, we are glad to learn from the "Handbook," is "now very almost eclipse, in industry and ingenuity, the labours of our ancestors. The beautiful patterns obtained from Germany, and the great im-

provement in the manufacture and dyeing of the wools, are considerable advantages to the modern workwoman, and the most beautiful pictures may now be imitated with great precision and accuracy." Three-quarters of a century have elapsed since Miss Linwood first evinced her genius for this beautiful art; and within that period the taste for its exercise has flourished, declined, and rallied most wondrously; whilst the reflection carries us back to the good old days of *samplers*, if not to the tapestry hangings of our forefathers, when "Jason and Medea" were the worsted classics of the wall, and the silken story of "Dido and Æneas" served to conceal clumsy carpentry, and keep out the cold.

If anything were wanting to prove the wise man's adage of "nothing new under the sun," it might be found in the antiquity of Netting, which is far more ancient than its sister employment of Knitting. The Egyptians were celebrated for their wonderful skill in this art, and specimens of their netting are preserved in the Museum at Berlin: they are said to be 3000 years old, and the needles with which they were worked greatly resemble those now used. Pliny, an excellent authority for the marvellous, mentions nets of flax, made by the Egyptians, which were so fine, delicate, and flexible in their texture, that they would *pass through a ring*—a test of fineness familiar as household words in our day. Pliny adds that the strings of which these nets were made were each composed of "150 threads;" but what is this to the corset presented by a King of Egypt to the Rhodians? It was of linen, and, according to Pliny, each thread contained 365 fibres. The instructions in netting in this volume are very numerous, including the principal varieties of stitches and patterns for gloves, mitts and mittens, shawls, caps, cuffs, &c.

Knitting is still more copiously detailed: it is now universally followed by women in all ranks of society, from the "ladye of high degree" to the cotter's wife: it is "not alone the occupation of the old and the young; those even whom Heaven has deprived of the blessing of sight can amuse themselves by following this art, though no longer able to follow the intricacies of embroidery and tapestry. In the blind schools, knitting is universally taught, and many beautiful articles are made by the inmates, and sold for their benefit." The instructions for patterns, stitches, and articles, are accompanied by a glossary of "Knitting terms."

But we have strangely fallen into the meshes of our subject, and have lost the methodical string of the Contents of the Handbook. It opens with some minute directions for making Artificial Flowers, the materials, dyes, and tools; next are Flowers of feathers, rice-paper, velvet, shell, and wax; Birds, Butterflies, Coral, and glass Fruit. Then, we fall upon Carving Cameos, Wood Engraving, Lithography, and Etching upon Ivory, Glass, Marble, and Stone. Modelling and taking Casts are followed by instructions in Drawing, Painting, and Transferring, Japanning, Gilding, &c. The several sections are liberally illustrated with plates of patterns and implements: in short, the work appears to be complete in its respective departments.

HISTORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION IN 1798; with Memoirs of the Union, and Emmett's Insurrection in 1803. By W. H. MAXWELL, Esq. Bailly, Brothers.

We have already noticed this admirably written work in its serial publication: in its completed state it forms a handsome library volume, and must take its stand as the most perfect history of the troubled era of the Irish Rebellion. In a brief preface the author well observes: "The records of the insurrection of 1798, with rare exceptions, have been written by ardent partisans, who, yielding to a political bias, have coloured the narrative of the transactions of these distracted times, and detailed events rather as they wished they should have been than in reality as they are." This is the besetting sin of partisan writers; but the present author has turned the failures of others to excellent account, by comparing these conflicting statements, and thus, by strict impartiality, reaching truth as nearly as it can be arrived at. All who recollect Mr. Maxwell's "Stories of Waterloo" will expect no small proportion of vivid writing in the work now before us, and they will not be disappointed: the interest is startling, and some of the descriptive details are fearfully literal; but there is an assurance of circumstantial truth in the extreme industry with which the work has been compiled throughout. The illustrative notes are copious; and the graver scenes in the terrific episode are relieved by scores of characteristic anecdotes of the Irish people, and their distinguished leaders. The work is liberally embellished with portraits, and some twenty plates by George Cruikshank, picturing with surprising minuteness, and accuracy of action, some of the leading atrocities of the rebellion: they certainly deserve to be ranked among the most successful efforts of the artist's pencil.

THE PROGRESS OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, TO BURGHLEY-HOUSE, NORTH-AMPTONSHIRE, NOVEMBER, 1844. Abel and Sons, Northampton.

The object of this work is to commemorate the Royal Progress of November last to the palatial mansion of Burghley, unquestionably one of the most interesting ancestral homes of England. The several incidents of the journey are related; and the reader can scarcely fail to contrast the rapidity of railway transit in our days with the rate at which Elizabeth and her suite travelled on the same route to visit her favourite Minister. The Royal sojourn, and its several festivities, the christening of the daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, and the Royal visit to the olden town of Stamford, are all minutely chronicled. The work is elegantly printed, and is illustrated with views of Burghley, within illuminated framework; and a curious "prospect" of Northampton, from an antique MS. Altogether, it is a superb memorial of a most interesting event.

AN INTRODUCTION TO HERALDRY. By HUGH CLARK. Washbourne.

In its 14th edition, and 71st year of publication, this concise but comprehensive Manual of Heraldry is entitled to notice for the various additions which have been, from time to time, grafted on the original design: such are the various articles on the Orders of Knighthood, English and Scottish Regalia, Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility in England; the Titles and Duties of the Great Officers of State and of the Royal Household; the Account of the Kings of Arms and other Officers of the College of Arms, &c.; besides a Dictionary of Technical Terms: the whole illustrated by upwards of 1000 engraved examples.

The present addition has been carefully revised, and has an additional chapter on Heraldry, connected with Architecture, &c. Now that a taste for the critical study of antiquities is reviving, the use of heraldry, as a key to history and biography is daily becoming more and more acknowledged; and the volume before us, with its manifold improvements, is well calculated to aid the study.

SKETCHES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER: TAKEN AT THE POLICE COURT. By GEORGE HODDER. Sherwood and Bowyer.

The police-courts of our metropolis have ever been a school for humourists, and the author of this volume (Reporter to the *Morning Herald*), has shown himself to be a proficient in sketching the folly and eccentricity to which these public appearances often conduce. He very prudently leaves the gloom and terror of the place to the virtuous indignation of others; and, content to take up the oddities of middle and low life as exhibited at a police-office, he has produced a very amusing volume, to be read and relished on a railway or steam-boat journey, or to fill up any spare half-hour. The portraits of the "strange bed-fellows" in the volume are sketched with a clever perception of the ludicrous; and though such phases are but bubbles of character floating on the stream of every-day life, there is more in studies than meets the eye. The volume is embellished with several humorous scenes, by Kenny Meadows, Leech, Hine, Hamerton, Henning, and Newman.

NATIONAL PRIDE.—Learn what people glory in, and you learn much of both the theory and practice of their morals. All nations, like all individuals, have pride, sooner or later, in one thing or another. It is a stage through which they have to pass in their moral progression, and out of which the most civilised have not yet advanced, nor discerned that they will have to advance, though the passion becomes moderated at each remove from barbarism. It is by no means clear that the essential absurdity of each is relieved by its dilution. Hereafter, the most modern pride of the most civilised people may appear as ridiculous in its nature as the grossest conceit of utter barbarians now appears to us.—*The Illustrated Family Journal*, Part I. (A clever little work.)

The celebrated German writer Frederick Adolphus Krummacher, author of the "Parables," died on the 1st of this month, at Bremen.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

On Thursday "Semiramide" was performed for the first time this season. This noble work of Rossini, the favourite of all the old, and one which the young opera frequenters look up to every night with more reverential admiration in proportion as their judgment becomes more refined, loses nothing in public favour by comparison with the lighter and more piquant works of the *repertoire*. Of "Semiramide," however, it is unnecessary to speak; all votaries of the lyrical muse are well acquainted with its massive instrumentation, which enshrines so many thrilling melodies; whilst the performers are equally well known and still as rapturously appreciated as ever. The performance of Giulia Grisi as the fitting representative of the proud Queen of Babylon, that of Fornasari as the crafty and ambitious minister, and of the gigantic Lablache as the high Priest of Ninus, with his picturesque and flowing costume, his still more dignified and imposing aspect, as he thunders forth the decrees of Heaven, need no comment. The part of *Arsace*, enacted by Signora Brambilla, is the only novelty which the cast of this splendid opera presents; and of her performance in this part those who attended Her Majesty's Theatre, the season before last, must retain a vivid and a most pleasing remembrance. This lady's exquisite taste and scientific lore conceal the trick of envious time.

All will welcome the addition of a contralto of so high an order to the *troupe* of this theatre. Her quality of voice is of the highest importance in the execution of standard works like "Semiramide;" and yet it is so rare—perhaps, on account of the ambition of every lady singer to reach the higher notes as though that alone would make a *prima donna*—that at the continental theatres the *contralti* parts are generally taken by the most powerless artists. The last scene of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was another gem, and as set forth by Signor Moriani is beheld each night with renewed, nay, increased delight; but the striking novelties of the evening were in the choreographic department. A new *ballet-divertissement*, entitled "Kaya, ou l'Amour Voyageur," was produced for the first time.

The plot of the new *divertissement*, whose scene is placed amidst the Norwegian mountains, is as follows:—A young village maiden, Kaya (Mlle. Grahn), is obstinately insensible to the prayers and entreaties of her lover, Frederic (M. Perrot). The latter, however, whilst on his way to the chase, finds lying at the foot of the mountains a little boy, pale and stiff from cold; he takes him home to Kaya, whose kindness soon revives him. The little fellow requites his benefactress by playing her a thousand mischievous tricks; the most serious is the attack he makes on her heart. Here the five senses—in which the flavour of the strawberry, the fragrance and the thorns of the rose, the echoes of the horn from the distant hills, the glance at a supposed rival's picture—form the artillery of love. Kaya's jealousy is then excited by the attentions of Frederic to the village girls; the insidious little traveller finishes by exciting universal commotion amongst the villagers, and general confusion ensues; but the father of Kaya appears, he points out the real culprit, who, to escape the universal indignation, hides himself in a bower. His lurking place is, however, discovered, and when the little wanderer emerges from his concealment, he is invested with his proper attributes, and all pay homage to the sovereignty of love.

The cast of "Kaya" was, of itself, sufficient to ensure success. Not only did it include that fair Dane, Mlle. Lucile Grahn, and her scarcely less graceful partner, Monsieur Perrot, but a *débütante* of a new order, and one who, though she cannot number more than seven or eight years, threatens, nevertheless, to out-strip, ultimately, all her older competitors in the mimic art. The performance of Fraulen Praeger, one of the little Viennese fairies, was one of the most extraordinary that has been witnessed on any stage. The intelligence and mimic power displayed by this little being, in other respects wholly infantine, appeared to astonish even her colleagues. The play and the mutability of her arch and merry countenance, full of the mischief attributed to the little god whom she enacted, her agility and the grace of her motions, are beyond description and beyond praise.

The striking features of this *divertissement* are the metaphysical "pas de cinq sens," the "pas de six," and the dance of the thirty-six Viennese, the "pas des moissonneurs," which is admirably interwoven with the action of the ballet, and is another proof of Madame Weiss's pictorial and poetic conception, and of her remarkable power of instilling intellectuality and precocity into children. The music of the *divertissement*, constructed by Pugnani, one of the national melodies of Norway; that of the "pas des moissonneurs," composed by Maratze, another new composer, now permanently attached to the establishment—are remarkably original and effective. Cerito, who was married to St. Leon on the 12th instant, and who is immediately expected, bringing with her ballets of her own composition, will have to endure a struggle for supremacy worthy of her talents.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Ravel is one of the most popular of actors of the Théâtre du Palais Royal; and many of the pieces written for him have been translated into English, perhaps more from the celebrity his performance acquired for them, than from their intrinsic merits. He is a great favourite with the *habitués* of the Temple of Mornus just alluded to, and this, with so many other stars in the company, including Achard, Acide, Tousse, Levasseur, &c., is no mean distinction. The favourable manner in which he was received on Monday, the night of his *débüt* at the St. James's Theatre, by a large audience, leads us to believe that his engagement will be a very profitable one to the management. After Molière's "Dépit Amoureux," a droll little piece was performed, entitled "Le Parodie de Mahomet," which afforded that very useful actor, M. Liénard, a good opportunity to show his comic powers. Three pretty young ladies also added to the attractions of the vaudeville, Mlles. Ozy, Lievenne, and Andrea; and a Polka of these harem beauties, at the end of the scene, was warmly applauded. The piece was of the slightest texture that can possibly be conceived; but it kept the audience in a pleasant laughing humour for half an hour, and so its end was answered. M. Ravel appeared in "L'Etourneau," a vaudeville in three acts, which, it appears, was played in Paris more than one hundred nights. His acting, as *Feix*, a clerk, or very junior partner in a Paris house, was admirable—perpetually commanding shouts of laughter and applause, but never degenerating into buffoonery. It strikes us that a very smart translation might be made of this piece; without doubt, the dictionaries are already at work. The perplexities and terrible dilemmas into which the amorous Clerk falls, would be capitally suited for Keeley to delineate. Like all other French pieces, however, it would want "cutting" considerably.

Mlle. Lievenne, the *débütante*, is a great acquisition to the corps. She is pretty and lady-like; and played with great spirit. There is engagement of Mlle. Plessy is announced in the bills, who will, we imagine, appear with M. Ravel: so that the energy of the lessee really deserves every encouragement from the public. The tedious *entr'actes*, however, which we hear complained of every night, might be shortened with great advantage.

## DRURY-LANE.

M. Duprez appeared on Monday night as *Edgar*, in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," a character in which he originally appeared when it was first produced at Naples. The music is not calculated to exhibit the peculiar characteristics of M. Duprez's voice to so much advantage as *William Tell*, but as a dramatic representation, it was exceedingly effective. He, however, sang with great taste, and his fine voice told in some of the verses to great advantage. Madame Eugene Garcia commenced an engagement as *Lucy*, and was very favourably received. She sang with great taste and spirit.

## PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Auber's Opera of "Le Duc d'Orléans" was produced at this theatre, on Monday night, with well-merited success. The *libretto*, by Scribe, is very clever.

The *Duc d'Orléans* is an amatory Spanish nobleman at the time of the war of the succession. His intrigues with the French party have brought him into disgrace with the Imperialists, and he is on the point of flying the country. Unless he leaves a wife behind him, his lands will be confiscated, and he has unluckily just broken off a match that was to have been celebrated the very day when the drama begins. Somebody, however, he must marry, and a young girl, who is at the chateau with some wreaths for the bridal that never takes place, is pitched upon for his wife. Her father's life is forfeited by an act of military insubordination, and the *Duke* can save him. On this condition she gives him her hand and marries him, so that he does not see her face. Just as the marriage is completed the *Duke* finds he has done all in vain, for the officers of Government enter and arrest him.

The second act takes place in the court-yard of a convent, in the vicinity of which a battle is fought. We are taken into the midst of frightened nuns and blustering dragons, and find our old friend the *Duke* escaped from prison, and united with his French friends. His castle has been plundered, and *Bianca* has fled in the disguise of a monk, in which costume she appears among the French soldiery, and is recognised by an interesting young chevalier, with whom she is in love. To all the rest, however, she appears as a Dominican, and the experience she acquires of the coarse libertine habits of the *Duke*, her husband, whose tent is set up in the court, disgusts her with him to the last degree.

The incidents in the third act are comical enough. Philip V. being seated on the throne, both the *Duke* and the *Chevalier* have comfortable places at Court, where they both appear as suitors to *Bianca*, who is created Maid of Honour to the Queen. The *Duke*, who has no notion that his *inamorata* and his wife are the same person, takes the greatest pains to obtain a divorce from the Pope, and is much mortified when he finds he has thus given away the very lady he wished to obtain, and left her free to marry her chevalier.

To this lively story, Auber has composed clever and sparkling music, of which, perhaps, the second act is the best. The songs are spirited and stirring; but the cleverest piece in the opera is a triple serenade, whilst *Bianca* herself sings a brilliant air in the front: this is in Auber's best style, and was encored.

Allen, who plays the Chevalier, has two pretty songs, both of which were encored. Miss Condell (*Bianca*) came out exceedingly well in the third act. Her *roulades* in the concerted piece we have mentioned were given with great lightness and brilliancy. Lefrier as the *Duke*, and Walton as his intendant, acted with much humour, and sang respectably.

The other theatres have put forward no novelties during the week, the old bills being found sufficiently attractive to command good audiences. New pieces are, however, in preparation at all of them. The most important of these will be Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Comedy at the HAYMARKET. It is of the present time, with a story of mixed interest, the comic prevailing. The principal characters will be played by Messrs. C. Mathews, Buckstone, Farren, Stewart, Strickland; Mesdames Glover, Vestris, Humby, Clifford; and Miss Fortescue will play the part originally intended for Mrs. Nesbitt. The title of the comedy will be "Time Works Wonders." Three or four pieces of a lighter calibre are in



rehearsal at the Lyceum, including "A Good Name," adapted, we believe, by Mr. Stouffer, from a French vaudeville; a one-act interlude by Mr. Thomas Morton; and a two-act comedy by the author of "The Trip to Kissingen," who is now also engaged with Mr. Albert Smith in constructing a new piece which is to embrace some most novel effects.

The Olympic has closed; and Mr. Marble, the clever American comedian, has gone thenceforth to the Surrey, where, we have no doubt but that his dry humour and quaint drolleries will be appreciated.

At the Theatre, "The Fairies" appears to be approaching the termination of its career. The burlesques at the other theatres are hale and hearty, and evince no symptoms of decline in attraction.

We regret to state that a report has reached us of the death of Mademoiselle Eugénie Prosper—a pleasing and pretty actress, whom our readers may remember playing in English at the Princess' Theatre last year. After the close of the summer season she returned to France, having suffered from the incipient stages of consumption, which disease has now terminated fatally.

A successful dramatic version of the old nursery tale "Beauty and the Beast," has been produced at one of the Paris theatres, under the title of "La Belle et le Bête." All the supernatural features of the story are, however, done away with, and the legend is brought down to the events of every-day life. A piece at the Porte St. Martin, called "La biche du bois," is spoken of as something most extraordinary, the characters being changed into mushrooms, fish, trees, and all sorts of improbabilities. These spectacles, which our neighbours term "pâques folles," turn the Parisian playgoers mad with wonder, but have invariably lost their charm when reproduced in London. The reason is, that most of their transformations are borrowed from our pantomimes—the artistic perfection of the *mise en scene* being more thought of in France than any mechanical ingenuity. This was the case with the fairy drama "Les Sept Châteaux du Diable," the majority of its tricks, which excited so much surprise in France, were invented by Mr. W. Bradwell, and, consequently, lost their novelty before an English audience.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The second of the series for the season took place on Monday evening last, and was honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

This Concert was a decided improvement upon the last; the selection was a better one, and the performance more just and effective. The overtures and the symphonies went beautifully, for Cooke seemed determined to have everything his own way, and Bishop quietly followed in his wake. Herr Staudigl was loudly applauded in Mozart's aria. He seems to us to have acquired an extension of voice since he last visited us. *Vieuxtemps'* concerto was of dexterous *digitalism*, which, being expounded, means that it was very soporific. The return of Miss Birch from the sweet south was rapturously welcomed; she sang Beethoven's recitative and aria not only with a voice full of luscious sweetness, but a heart-felt tenderness. Her voice seems to be rounder, richer, and "more mind-infused" than when we heard her last. Madame Blaes Meert sang respectfully, and was equally so accompanied on the clarinet, by M. Blaes. Mendelssohn's musical poem, "The First Walpurgis-Night," was deliciously performed. The solos by Miss M. Williams and Herr Staudigl, were admirably given, and the chorus went true as a pendulum. Oh! what a contrast there was between this Shakespearian music and the trash which of late has been foisted upon us! Sir Henry Bishop conducted himself on this occasion with a little more alacrity, but T. Cooke conducted the concert with great spirit and discernment. Notwithstanding her Majesty's presence, the room was not fully attended. We have nothing to do with disputes "behind the scenes," but this we know, that a society, as well as "a house divided against itself," cannot stand. Moreover, the Philharmonic, not content with being the worst, is the *dearest* concert in the world; we can hear eight Conservatoire meetings at Paris for the price of one single admission to its ill-conducted performances.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The second concert of the series took place on Wednesday, under the direction of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Although the selection, with one exception, consisted of compositions which had never been heard at these concerts, yet the anxiety to hear the ancient music performed upon antique instruments seemed to prevail over everything else. Their appearance in the orchestra did not a little disturb the gravity of the assembly, for truly they presented a strange and grotesque sight. They consist of the following variety:—A violino Francese, viol da gamba, viol d'amour, viol da braccio theorb, violone guitar, harp and organ, which were respectively played by Messrs. Loder, Hutton, Hill, J. F. Loder, Ventura, Dragonetti, Don Cubra, T. Wright, and Lucas, and altogether produced a very curious effect—something between surprise and pleasure. The piece performed was a concerto in two movements, composed by Emile du Cavaliere, A.D. 1600, and is certainly here and there a quaint and pleasant production. This was followed by a Romanesque, which was deliciously executed by Mr. Loder. Most of the instruments, with the music, were forwarded by M. Fétis from Brussels, expressly for the Concert of Wednesday; and we cannot too much admire the dexterous facility with which the performers adapted themselves to their obsolete constructions. The next novelty picked out from undeserved oblivion by the research and good taste of his Royal Highness, was a Spanish *Yhannica*, or Call to Arms, which was executed so charmingly by eighteen young ladies, accompanied by six guitars, that there was an universal call for its repetition. The vocal music of the night was exquisitely given, particularly by Mario and Staudigl. Altogether the selections and arrangements reflected the highest credit upon the musical skill and taste of his Royal Highness. Her Majesty seemed highly delighted with the Concert, and honoured Mr. Hutton by hearing him play an air on the viol da gamba, between the acts, in the tea-room. The next Concert, under the direction of the Archbishop of York, is to take place on the 30th inst.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The principal sporting event of the week—indeed, the only one which attracted public interest—was the Newmarket Craven Meeting. This is the anniversary of the opening of the legitimate racing season, and though not an occasion remarkable for the high character of its stakes, or the contests arising out of them, it brings together the regular turf corps from every part of the kingdom. Several causes combined to sink the Craven week of 1845 below the ordinary average. For the last ten or a dozen years, the Monday's and Tuesday's Riddlesworth Stakes have rapidly declined; the former having this season only three nominations. As a set-off, however, new three-year-old sweepstakes sprung up, and, together with the engagements of some of the Derby favourites, and the probability of their showing for them, things were not so bad but they might have been worse. The weather indeed of the first days was such as it seemed a tempting of Providence to brave on a place like Newmarket heath—especially for misers who had run the gauntlet of the two preceding spring months—and during a portion of Tuesday afternoon, when, amid the rage of rain and tempest and darkness, the ring looked more like the incantation scene in Macbeth, or Der Freischütz, than a social circle of Christian gentlemen, we caught ourself apostrophising there as crooked Gloster does the Lady Ann, "If ye survive that—ye are immortal!" That they did survive, it is our duty to declare for the comfort and consolation of those who desire to meet them on Monday at Philippi—that is to say, at Tattersall's.

The business of the meeting commenced by a solemn protest on the part of my Lord George Bentinck against a steed, which Perkin Warbeck, for the Newmarket handicap. This is the course that last year won the New Stakes at Ascot as a two-year-old, and was subsequently proved not to be the quadruped he professed to be. A similar protest, it is understood, will be lodged against Zamen for the Chester Cup—that horse having last year won the Derby as Running Rein—running, as it was afterwards shown, in a name to which he had not a bit of right. Everybody knows the story of Goldsmith's old soldier, the place of whose birth was so obscure, that, as he says, "They knocked me about from parish to parish, till I began to think they wouldn't let me be born anywhere." The identity of this pair of horses seems to be in the same predicament; if they won't allow Perkin Warbeck to be *Blackstone*, or Running Rein to be *Maccabeus*, do they mean to deny that they are solipedes in *verum natura* altogether? The feature in Monday's sport was the appearance of Kedge for the Belgrave Stakes, but, as he was suffered to walk over, it was not an animated one: we must wait some fourteen days longer for a spice of his quality. Winchelsea won the Riddlesworth in a canter; this, with a sprinkling of miscellaneous rain and racing, made up the day's amusement. Tuesday was a day of compensation for the legs—it drenched the poor shivering wretches without mercy, and it gave every race to the field—a result very rare indeed at Newmarket. First, Squire Osbaldeston, who is running into luck, won a sweepstakes with his Oaks filly, by the Saddle—feared the favourite; then, Vol-au-Vent did the same by the Newmarket Handicap—I am not aware of the favourite; then Winchelsea won the Tuesday's Riddlesworth, for which they had 7 to 4 on the Cobweb colt (tried on the Saturday—it was asserted to be "a flyer"); and then Oakley beat Discord a match, 5 to 4 on the loser. For the 100 Sovs. Sweepstakes, Idas walked over—thus kicking down the leading interest of the day's list. And thus it constantly is at Newmarket, where *disquisition* is becoming the grave of sport and spirit. Does any one expect that Kedge and Idas will both go for the Two Thousand? Pooh, pooh, the winner of both these Riddlesworths is in the Derby and Day's lot: they called him a pony when he ran at Goodwood, but we spoke well of him at the time. To be sure, he cut up indifferently for the Criterion; but

Legs are not steel, and steel is bent;  
Legs are not rock, and rocks are rent.

The ground was no joke last autumn for a two-year-old that was kept going on it. Nevertheless, the spring running, albeit it has played ducks and drakes with the betting, has been tame. A gross, big horse, could not have been got fit for this week's racing at Newmarket. Your little compact nag had it all in his favour; but there's a long day still before Liphona. Wednesday gave the column to Winchelsea, a succession of victories such as no three-year-olds has achieved in our day. It will be said the fields were very bad, but the fashion in which the winner disposed of them was singularly cavalier. The great problem remains yet to be solved—the quality of the great winter favourites for the Derby. The current week has thrown little light on it. The First Spring Meeting may afford a better line, but there seems small prospect of the races generally looked to as a criterion of the leading stables helping us to much this year. The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes is no doubt, worth winning, but present circumstances threaten to divest it of all interest. Kedge, Idas, Weatherbit, Winchelsea, Seamus—these were its lions, but the memorabilia is now as domesticated as Van Amburgh's lot. Those who are concerned in the "book" trade will note the variations played during the Craven week on the Chester Handicaps. They will observe that Ould Ireland was, as well at Newmarket as in

St. Stephen's, at a premium. And small blame to him. This nag carries, at three years old, 5st. for the Chester Cup; last autumn, when two years old, he beat one of the best fields of his year at the Curragh, carrying 8st. 11lb.—that is to say, *three stone four pounds more!* This season of grace will bring strange things to pass on the banks of the Dee. As this paper has touched on no topic but the Newmarket turf, it shall close without straying beyond it, and with sorrow it sums up the quality of the stock that has so far essayed for the glory of the Olympic metropolis. No doubt the stables were backward in their training, but there is too much cause to fear they are also below their average in the character of their teams.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

The Craven Stakes not having filled, one of the handicaps was selected as the opening race of the meeting; and, at one o'clock, Mr. Milbudd, the new starter, made his *début* at the starting-post of the D.M. for

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.  
Mr. Howe's ch. c. by Ratcatcher, out of Turquoise, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb. (Chapple) 1  
Mr. Newton's f. by Jerry out of Pastille, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb .. 2  
Handicap of 25 sovs each, 10 f; for four-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C. (Chapple) 1  
Mr. Howe's Khorassan, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb .. 2  
Lord Exeter's Doctor Hill, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb .. 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for three-yr-olds.  
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair .. (Nat) 1  
Lord Exeter's Tunick .. .. 2

The Belgrave Stakes of 200 sovs each, h f, for three-yr-olds.  
Colonel Anson's Kedge .. .. (Walked over)  
Match.—D.M. 390, h f.—Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb (Robinson) beat Mr. John Day's Ugly Buck, 4 yrs, 8st 13lb (John Day, jun.)

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs each  
Mr. Wreford's Winchelsea .. .. (J. Howlett) 1  
Lord G. Bentinck's Ratafia .. .. 2

A tremendous storm of rain and wind came on immediately after the match, and cleared the course instantly.  
Mr. W. Edwards, the trainer, was thrown from his horse during the race between Ugly Buck and Minotaur; the injuries are chiefly internal, and he is doing well.

TUESDAY.

The racing this afternoon fully sustained the character of the meeting, but lost much of its interest from the wretched state of the weather.

A Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.  
Mr. Osbaldeston's g f Own Sister to Devil-among-the-Tailors (Nat) 1  
Lord Albemarle's Scaramento .. .. (Whitehouse) 2  
The Newmarket Handicap of 25 sovs each.  
Mr. Drinkall's Vol-au-vent, 4 yrs, 6st 6lb .. (Abdale) 1  
Colonel Peel's I-am-not-aware, aged, 7st 8lb .. (Chapple) 2

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs each, h f: for three-yr-old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb. D.M. 5 subs.  
Mr. Wreford's Winchelsea .. .. (J. Howlett) 1  
Lord Jersey's c by Slane, out of Cobweb (3lb) .. (Nat) 2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h f, for colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb. D.M. 3 subs.  
Lord Stradbroke's Idas .. .. walked over.  
Mr. Newton's sister to Ma Mic withdrew his stake.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each.  
Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus .. (E. Edwards) 1  
Lord Sandwich's br. f. by Jerry, out of Legend .. .. 2

WEDNESDAY.

Subscription-Plate of 50 sovs.  
Mr. Howe's Khorassan, 5 yrs .. .. (Chapple) 1  
Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-hat, 4 yrs .. (Nat) 2

Betting.—7 to 4 on the filly. Won easily by a length.  
The Column Stakes of 50 sovs each.  
Mr. Wreford's Winchelsea, by Camel .. .. (J. Howlett) 1  
Colonel Peel's Hersey, by Glaucon .. .. (Chapple) 2

THURSDAY.

£50 Plate. D.M.  
Little Finch .. .. 1  
Ajax .. .. 2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.  
Lord Stradbroke's Idas .. .. 1  
Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon .. .. 2

The Stanhope Stakes of 100 sovs each.  
Lord G. Bentinck's Cowl (allowed 3lb) .. .. (Nat) 1  
Mr. Bowes's Heatherbell .. .. (F. Butler) 2  
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Chertsey .. .. (Templeman) 3

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.  
Duke of Bedford's c (allowed 3lb) .. .. (E. Edwards) 1  
Mr. Batson's Dr. Nocock (late Homeopathist) .. .. (Sly) 2

The Claret Stakes of 200 sovs each.  
Mr. Salvin's The Cure .. .. (Nat) 1  
Mr. Herbert's Antler .. .. (Sly) 2

FRIDAY.

The Port Stakes.  
Red Deer .. .. 1  
Qui Tam .. .. 2

Cockamaroo and Panther also started.  
Handicap.  
Queen Mab .. .. 1  
Poor Soldier .. .. 2

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

NEWMARKET, Thursday Morning.—The Chester Cup betting has been flat, and with no material effect on the prices, except in the instance of Ould Ireland and Truebody, who have been backed by the Manchester men, *con-spirito*, at improved quotations. The wretched figure cut by the Cobweb colt has, at all appearance, settled his chance for the Derby, and all the bearing up of "mine ancient friend" will be unavailing to restore him to a hedging price. Idas, a monstrous big horse and a fine goer, has been backed for large sums; ditto, John Day's lot, Weatherbit, and Wood Pigeon. Kedge, Clear the Way, and the Miss Whip colt are at a discount on the prices last quoted in this paper. The following are the present averages:—

2000 GUINEA STAKES.			7 to 2 agst Winchelsea		
6 to 4 agst Idas			No others mentioned.		
CHESTER CUP.			30 to 1 agst Strathey		
7 to 1 agst The Irish lot	15 to 1 agst Obscurity	30 to 1 agst Queen of True (1)	30 to 1 agst Yhemoua ac		
7 to 1 agst Cataract	20 to 1 agst Portrait	30 to 1 agst Knuc	40 to 1 agst Counsellor		
7 to 1 agst Seneschal	20 to 1 agst Wincour				
12 to 1 agst Ould Ireland	25 to 1 agst Pag				
15 to 1 agst The Era	30 to 1 agst				
DERBY.			40 to 1 agst Wood Pigeon		
4 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	20 to 1 agst Newsmonger	50 to 1 agst Worthless	50 to 1 agst Worthless		
11 to 1 agst Fort's lot	20 to 1 agst Pantasia (1)	50 to 1 agst Puzbo	50 to 1 agst Annadale		
40 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot	30 to 1 agst Winchelsea	50 to 1 agst Chertsey	100 to 10 agst Christina		
8 to 1 agst Idas (1)	30 to 1 agst Miss Whip cult (1)	100 to 10 agst Christina	100 to 10 agst Desperado		
10 to 1 agst Alarm	30 to 1 agst Mentor	100 to 10 agst Bobstay			
15 to 1 agst Weatherbit	33 to 1 agst Old England				
18 to 1 agst Pam	40 to 1 agst Laird of Cockpen				
20 to 1 agst Clear the way	40 to 1 agst Lingopot				
20 to 1 agst Kedge	40 to 1 agst Dulcine				

AQUATICS.

THE THAMES REGATTA.—Lord Castlereagh has again been chosen president. Lord John Russell is amongst the recent patrons. We regret to state that one of four brothers (the Claspers, from Newcastle), who made themselves so conspicuous as rowers at the Regatta of last year, died a few days since at that town.

His Majesty the King of the French has been added to the members of the Royal Western Yacht Club, who continue to hold their meetings at Plymouth. The members of the Oxford University have set to work with much ardour, and seem determined if possible to retrieve their lost laurels at the ensuing Thames Regatta. Races have been fixed to take place on the following days:—Monday, 28th April, Wednesday 30th ditto; Friday May 2nd, Saturday 3rd, Monday 5th, Wednesday 7th, Friday 9th, and Saturday 10th.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat from market have been only moderate, though of fair average quality. To-day, the show of supplies was scanty, while the demand for the first qualities was steady, at fully Monday's prices. All other kinds were a slow sale, at late rates. In foreign wheat a limited business was doing, yet we can notice no alteration in prices. The sale for barley and malt was excessively dull, and, in some instances, lower rates were submitted to. From Ireland, the arrivals of oats are on the increase; hence the oat trade was inactive, at stationary figures. Beans, peas, and flour, dull.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 5210; barley, 3620; oats, 1860 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 28,230 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 8750; oats, 3670 quarters. Flour, 1970 sacks; malt, 2240 quarters.  
English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 52s, ditto, white, 54s to 57s; grey, 30s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; ditto, 30s to 32s; malt, 30s to 32s; Lincolnshire malt, 28s to 30s; brown ditto, 28s to 30s; Kingston and Ware, 28s to 30s; Chertsey, 28s to 30s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red, 21s to 24s, potatoe ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; ditto, brown, 21s to 22s; ditto, old, 34s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; mangle, 35s to 36s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 34s to 36s, per quarter. Town made flour, 42s to 44s; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 42s to 44s, per 28 lb. Foreign.—Fine wheat, —; —; —; Hantz, red, 8s to 48s; ditto, 48s to 54s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 22s to 24s, per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Baldo, 18s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed—both English and foreign—has been in steady request, though on lower terms. Canary seed, 4s to 4s 6d per quarter. There are held at former rates. Other kinds of seeds rule about stationary. Linseed English, 6s to 6s 6d; Baltic, crushing, 10s to 10s 6d; Mediterranean and Russia, 4s to 4s 6d. Hempseed 3s to 3s 6d per quarter. Cornmeal, 12s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 12s to 14s; white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, 6d to 7s 6d per bushel. Linseed rapeseed, 22s to 24s per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 41s to 41s 6d; ditto, foreign, 42s to 47s per last. Rapeseed cakes, 42s to 45s per ton. Canary, 42s to 45s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 42s to 50s; extra, 42s to 50s; white, 40s to 42s; extra, up to 60s. Foreign red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 40s to 42s; extra, 50s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d of household ditto, 8d to 8½d per 4lb loaf. Foreign.—Fine wheat, —; —; —; Hantz, red, 8s to 48s; ditto, 48s to 54s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 22s to 24s, per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Baldo, 18s to —, per barrel.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 32s 5d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 30s 4d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 35s 7d.  
Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 2s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—The imports of this article continue liberal, about 1,300,000 lbs having arrived during the present week from Canton. A small sale of 700 packages has passed off heavily, at barely previous rates. About 9000 packages will be brought to the hammer on Tuesday next. Privately, a fair business is doing, at unaltered quotations.

Sugar.—For most kinds of West India sugar, a good demand has prevailed, and previous rates are well supported. Holders of all other kinds of raw sugar are firm, and large parcels have found buyers at full prices. The refined market is somewhat unsettled.

Coffee.—A fair demand has prevailed for Ceylon, yet the quotations have had a downward tendency. In other kinds of coffee a good business has been doing, at full prices.

Tea.—Owing to the loss, at the last auction, of a very small lot, a further decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt, the highest figures not exceeding 90s to 95s per cwt. Fresh butter is a dull inquiry, at 1s per cwt. lower. Although the supplies of bacon are large, a good business is passing in that article, at 1s per cwt. less money. Fresh lard is in fair request, at full prices. All other kinds of provisions support late figures.

Tallow.—This market is still in a very dull state, and rather lower prices have been accepted by the holders. P. Y. C. on the spot, has sold at 38s to 39s 3d; and for delivery in the last three months, 37s 9d to 38s 9d per cwt. Town tallow is in good supply, but not cheaper.

Fruit.—Very little business is doing in any description of fruit, and prices are the turn lower.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 43 15s to 44 15s; useful ditto, 41 16s to 42 8s; fine upland ditto, 40 10s to 40 15s; clover hay, 44 10s to 45; oat straw, 41 13s to 42 10s; wheat straw, 42 10s to 42 2s; per load.

Potatoes.—The best parcels are in fair request, at 70s to 80s per ton; but all other qualities are extremely dull.

Hops (Friday).—The announcement of the failure of an eminent brewer, has cast a great gloom over this market; nevertheless, a fair amount of business is doing in most descriptions of hops, at prices about equal to those quoted in our last report. New Sussex Pockets, 47 0s to 48 8s; Choice ditto, 48 12s to 49 10s; Kent, 47 0s to 49 0s; Superfine Mid Kent, 49 9s to 49 10s; Superfine East ditto, 49 10s to 49 10s; Yearlings, 47 0s to 48 10s.

Per 8 lbs, 42 10s to 43 10s; New, Taffels, 15s 6d; Oude Bolling, 15s 6d; Gushorth, 16s 6d; Newmarket, 15s 6d; Stewart's, 15s 6d; Lambton, 15s 6d; per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts on sale here this morning was extensive for the time of year—nearly 600 Scots coming to hand by steamers from Scotland, and 40 oxen and cows from Rotterdam all in good condition—the beef trade was steady, and Monday's advanced prices were mostly sustained. The numbers of sheep were good, yet the inquiry for them was firm, at fully previous rates. From the Isle of Wight 60 lambs were received per railway, with fair average arrivals from other parts. The sale was rather active, at full quotations. Calves were in good supply and heavy demand, at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs.

11 pigs, very little was doing, at full prices, at 4½d to 4½d each.  
Per 8 lbs, 42 10s to 43 10s; New, Taffels, 15s 6d; Oude Bolling, 15s 6d; Gushorth, 16s 6d; Newmarket, 15s 6d; Stewart's, 15s 6d; Lambton, 15s 6d; per ton.

Neigate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had rather an inactive demand to-day, at b. rely previous rates:—  
Per 8 lbs, 42 10s to 43 10s; New, Taffels, 15s 6d; Oude Bolling, 15s 6d; Gushorth, 16s 6d; Newmarket, 15s 6d; Stewart's, 15s 6d; Lambton, 15s 6d; per ton.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The settlement in the Consol Market was satisfactorily arranged on Tuesday and Wednesday, although the extent of fluctuations has been rather large. Prices showed an improving tendency after the receipt of the American mail on Monday, most of the leading speculators, for the fall, considering the news rather favourable to peace, and being thus impelled to change their accounts. On Monday, Consols quoted 99½ for time and money, and the prices gradually advanced to 99½, but has since receded to the former quotation. Exchequer Bills do not quite maintain last week's price, and Bank Stock barely supports its present quotation. At closing, Reduced Three per Cents. quoted 98½; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. were flat, at 101½ to 102; Bank Stock, 209½ to 210½; Consols for Money, 99½; for the Account, 99½ to 100.

The business in the Foreign House during the week has been perfectly unimportant. Tuesday was half monthly account day, which was readily arranged. The fluctuation in prices has been very trifling, but quotations were tolerably firm at the close of the week. Mexican improved about ½ per Cent. on Thursday, and closed at 37½; Spanish Actives, 31½; Three per Cents. 41; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 63½; Four per Cent Certificates, 97½; Portuguese, 67; Belgian, 101½. The settlement in the Consol and Foreign Market being fixed for the same day as the closing of the Share Account, operated very severely upon the brokers and jobbers.

The settlement in the Share Market was extraordinarily heavy, and scarcely concluded on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the fluctuations, it was quietly arranged, and speculation has again free sway for another account. The settlement in the London and York line was satisfactory in its results, and the price rose on Wednesday to 4½. Direct Northern have received a check from the position of the line in relation to the standing orders. The French lines have been generally flat, considerable bearing having taken place both here and in Paris, particularly in the proposed lines. A better feeling was, however, visible towards the close of the week. Money, however, grows dearer each account, and the absence of shares to deliver, is the great cause of the present high prices. Namur and Liège have been sold at 5 prem. for time, although the Scrip is not yet delivered. A slight reaction, however, occurred on Thursday. The closing prices of the week are, Aberdeen, 8½; Armagh &c., 34; Caledonian, 13½; Cambridge and Lincoln, 9; Chester and Holyhead, 14½; Churnet Valley, 9½; Coventry, Bedford, &c., 9; Coventry and Leicester, 34; Cornwall, 5½; Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth, 34; Direct Northern, 4; Dublin and Galway, 5½; Eastern Counties, 21; Dublin, Belfast and Coleraine, 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62½; Great Western, 188; Harwich, 2½; Inverness and Elgin, 2; Birmingham Stock, 234; London and York, 4½; Blackwall, 8½; Brighton, 64½; Croydon, 17½; Greenwich, 10½; Midlands, 159; Newark and Sheffield, 64; Rugby, 4½; Scottish Central, 7½; Scottish Midlands, 42; South Devon, 28; Dovers, 42½; South Wales, 62; Trent Valley, 20½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4; York and North Midland, 105; Boulogne and Amiens, 11½; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Certe, 2½; Great North of France, 5½; do. Rosameis, 2½; Paris and Lyons (Ganneron's), 2½; do. (Lafitte's) 3½; Tours and Nantes, 3½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English funds were firm yesterday, with an upward tendency. Consols closed at 98½ to 99. In the Foreign House, Mexican advanced to 38. The Share Market was generally flat. London and York advanced a point, but afterwards receded to their former quotations. Prices were the same as the previous day.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

BANKRUPTCY.—R. F. A. HAMPSON, Walnut Tree-walk, Lambeth, gasfitter. W. JONES, late of the Adelphi Theatre, Strand, commission agent. W. HODGKINSON, Western-street, Pentonville, Slater. J. JARVIS and J. JARVIS, Great Bush lane, Cannon-street, City, wine-merchants. J. BRADSHAW, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, draper. J. M. LEADER, Oxford-street, coachmaker. J. WOOLMANS, Charles-street, Manchester-square, Marblebone, builder. P. BARKER, Shelton, Staffordshire, publican. J. JONES, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, humber. W. R. PATTERSON, Liverpool, currier. T. S. DODD, Liverpool, innkeeper. W. W. SPENCE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper. J. J. ATTON, South Shields, linen-draper. W. W. BENN, Liverpool, merchant. H. OVEREND, Popplewell-in-Scholes, Yorkshire, cardmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. MCCORRINALE, Glasgow, merchant. Rev. D. WILSON, Wigan, minister of Stranmillis. A. STEEL, Stirling, merchant. W. HOLM, Burnside, Berkshire, farmer. J. HOLM, Burnside, Berkshire, farmer. J. MACDONALD, King'sclough, Argyleshire, sheep dealer. W. JAMESON, Dundee, merchant.

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## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## MR. MONCKTON MILNES, M.P.

To be a "Lord and a great leader" at once is, says our fine old dramatist, Massinger, seldom vouchsafed to one born in the ermine. To be a poet and a legislator is almost rarer, for though Shelley lays it down as an ascertained fact that poets are the "unacknowledged legislators of the world," they are very seldom acknowledged members of the House of Commons. In the first place, constituencies are dear, election expenses run high, and the charges of an adverse petition in a committee would, in these days, beggar all the poets from Homer downwards, even supposing they ever had any property, in the first place, and were able to club it in defence of an ambitious brother, degenerated into a politician, in the second. Still there are exceptions; sunbeams do go astray occasionally, and several poets there really are at this present time on the benches of the collective wisdom. In fact, when we come to counting, there are more than might be expected; Lord John Russell has been guilty of a tragedy, and is answerable for some very fair and readable translations from Dante. "Evanne" may be proved against the brilliant member for Dungarvon, Mr. Sheil; and, passing several minor stars on the Whig benches, is there not Macaulay, with his masculine and spirited "Lays of Rome?" crossing the House to the Treasury side, we come to a soil less propitious to the Muses. Sir Robert Peel is not a poet; but he has furnished to others the experience of three separate bard; his supporters are being deprived of the "Pleasures of Imagination," for he is not quite what they pictured him; in his old opinions, which he has forsaken, he leaves them the "Pleasures of Memory," and in his new lines the Whigs have the "Pleasures of Hope." Sir James Graham does not go to the Home Office with his "singing robes about him," but he has written nevertheless, and his pamphlet on Corn and Currency possesses great merits as a work of fiction.

Old England, we confess, is rather deficient in the fine frenzy; Apollo had nothing to do with the Income Tax, which we cannot admit to be a work of inspiration. But Young England makes up for it: in its ranks poets abound; passing over the author of "Coningsby," who has dealt mostly in prose, there is Mr. Smythe with his "Historic Fancies," and Lord J. Manners with his lament for the "Old Nobility," and last, but not least, there is Richard Monckton Milnes, the member for Pontefract, of whom we present the reader with (though we say it ourselves) an excellent portrait. He sits on the Ministerial side of the House, and would, perhaps, think it a misnomer to be called anything but a Tory: Yet how he can claim the title we know not, seeing that in almost every speech he makes he forfeits it. His Toryism would certainly have frightened the Percivals and Sidmouths and Eldons of old from their propriety, and sounded to them very much like Radicalism. His mind is more liberal than the creed of the party he has adopted, and hence some discordances arise like that of Tuesday evening last when his speech in support of the Maynooth grant was one that on the platform of Exeter Hall would be called Popery in disguise, or the too kindly testimonials to it of one seduced by the blandishments of the scarlet woman. Could anything be more heterodox, for instance, than his denial of the allegation that making a clergy comfortable in worldly matters renders them more able to gain proselytes? No, says Mr. Milnes, the Established Church has been lapped in riches and comforts for some two centuries, and is just where it was! But we will give a short specimen of the hon. gentleman's style, and that shall be a passage from his last speech, which makes us almost fear that in his last tour he stopped too long at Rome:—

There was no safety in dallying with the discontent of 6,000,000, and the country must either be prepared to re-enact the penal laws of Ireland, or else to follow out the course indicated by the present bill. One or the other of these two courses must be pursued, and that without further delay. He could conceive no bigot so injurious to the cause which he supported as an amiable bigot, like the hon. member for Oxford. When it was recollected that Lord Bacon had declared



Richd. M. Milnes

MR. MONCKTON MILNES, M.P.

Popery to be at an end in Ireland, and when Swift was found declaring that in a few years there would be no more Roman Catholics in that country, the fact could only be referred to the mysterious decrees of Providence, that the priesthood there were at the present moment more powerful than ever. The cruelty of the policy which had been pursued towards Ireland was such as to humiliate every Englishman who looked back on the history of that country, and no penance could be too great to expiate the past, nor was any danger too great to be risked, if by any means the recollection of past injuries could be effaced, and the persecution of the past be made the means of present reconciliation.

Mr. Milnes is by no means a bad orator; but he is a far better poet; and we advise those who disagree with his political opinions, to turn to his "Flight of Youth," his "Lay of the Humble," his "Long Ago," or his "Men of Old," and we promise them they will not lay them down without admiration for his genius. There are lines and passages in all of them, that once read never quit the memory. As we have given an extract from his official language, let us mount with him for a moment above the smoke and stir of that dull spot which men call St. Stephen's, into the purer element—poetry. We are perplexed for choice, but will take the first we named—the "Flight of Youth." It is too long to give entire; but much of it may be read with Coleridge's beautiful stanzas on the same subject, and lose nothing by comparison:—

Alas, we know not how he went,  
We knew not he was going,  
For had our tears once found a vent,  
We had stayed him with their flowing.  
It was as an earthquake, when  
We awoke and found him gone,  
We were miserable men,  
We were hopeless, every one!  
Yes, he must have gone away  
In his common dress, the same  
Perfect face and perfect frame;  
For in feature, for in limb,  
Who could be compared to him?  
Firm his step, as one who knows  
He is free, where'er he goes,  
And withal as light of spring  
As the arrow from the string;  
His impassioned eye had got  
Fire which the sun has not;

Silk to feel, and gold to see,  
Fell his tresses full and free,  
Like the morning mists that glide  
Soft adown the mountain side.

In his hand was poised a spear,  
Deftly poised, as to appear  
Re-ting of its proper will,—  
Thus a merry hunter still,  
And engarlanded with bay,  
Must our Youth have gone away,  
Tho' we half remember now,  
He had borne some little while  
Something mournful in his smile—  
Something serious on his brow.

Now, between us all and Him  
There are rising mountains dim,  
Forests of uncounted trees,  
Spaces of unmeasured seas:  
Think, with Him how gay of yore  
We made sunshine out of shade,—  
Think with Him how light we bore  
All the burden sorrow laid;  
All went happily about Him,—  
How shall we toll on without him?

If he deigned our lips to kiss  
With those living lips of his,  
We were lightened of our pain,  
We were up and hale again:—  
Now, without one blessing glance  
From his rose-lit countenance,  
We shall die, deserted men,—  
And not see him, even then!

The father of Mr. Milnes represented the same borough for many years; he is connected by blood with the Galway family, with Lord Gambier, and the Countess of Cork and Orrery; he therefore holds an influential position, and it is not exclusively poetry or politics that seated him in Parliament. He was born in 1809. The ludicrous effect with which some old and forgotten errors of a "Random" writer, have been this week raked up against the author, almost scares us from attempting anything in the shape of personal description; but we may venture to add, that he has a well-formed head, and the full eye that phrenologists say indicates the organ of language. He is not tall, and a critical observer might perhaps perceive a tendency in his frame to become "more fat than bard besems."

## MADAME WEISS AND THE VIENNESE CHILDREN.

Madame Weiss, a remarkably portly and good-humoured lady, who has outwitted all the diplomatists, with the great Metternich at their head; put to the blush all *maitres de ballet*, and created a revolution on the stage, is clearly a genius. A few words as to the origin of her infant *troupe*, and the manner in which she has brought them, despite the negotiations of ambassadors and the interference of crowned heads, to this country, will, therefore, be of interest to our readers.

Madame Weiss had been for a long time *maitress de ballet* at the Theatre of Josephstadt at Vienna. About four years ago, Pokorny, the director of this theatre, in getting up a new piece, found himself in want of a ballet of children. In this emergency he applied to Madame Weiss. Children were sought for in every direction, and by dint of perseverance, twenty children, taken from dark cellars and burning garrets, from the lowest class of society and in abject poverty, were got together, and placed under the tuition of Madame Weiss. Shortly afterwards, the organisation of this little *corps de ballet* was found so perfect, that every one went to see the new piece; the little dancers became the fashion, and one performance of the same kind followed another. The manager was making a fortune by the infant *troupe*, and parents of a far more respectable class of society confided their children to the charge of the worthy *maitress de ballet*.

About a year and a half afterwards the engagement of Madame Weiss with the Theatre of Josephstadt expired. She then engaged the children on her own account. By the contract then made, she was allowed the charge of them for four or five years, and permission to travel where she would. Then commenced the series of triumphant progresses of Madame Weiss and her thirty-six little pupils. Pesth, Brunn, Berlin, Frankfort, Cologne, and Hamburg, were successively visited by the little marvels, and their success at each of these places was extraordinary and the receipts immense. So far all was right, but at Frankfort discord arose between Madame Weiss and four of the mothers, who had accompanied the little *Viennaises*, and who wished to wrest from the good lady that share of profit which was due to the remarkable talent and pains with which she had disciplined her little unruly *troupe*. Another trouble befel Madame Weiss; her passport would not carry her beyond the limits of Germany, and the authorities of Frankfort decreed that the whole *corps de ballet* should be sent back to Vienna for the enjoyment of the Austrian Emperor. Madame Weiss gave them then the slip; she escaped to Cologne, thence to Brussels, and afterwards to Paris, where her immense success fully compensated for all the trouble and alarms she had undergone. The question of the journey to



THE VIENNESE CHILDREN, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



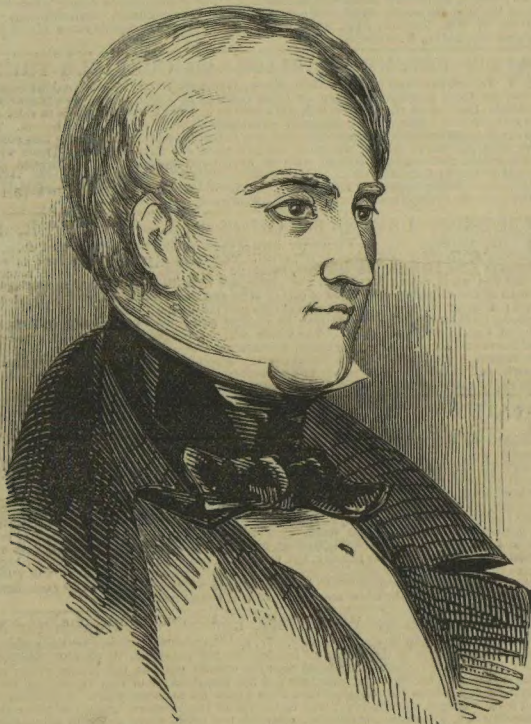
England, however, set all the diplomatists to work; the Empress of Austria and the Queen of France became suddenly alarmed for the religious faith of the little Viennese. Count d'Appony put forth all his diplomatic powers; his colleague in London did the same the other day, but in vain; Madame Weiss was by this time in countries where even slaves become free when they do but touch the soil, and as regards the laws of the country, she had not only the sanction of her own conscience, but she was armed with duly framed legal instruments from the parents, several of whom have arrived in England with her.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.  
THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

The news of the sudden death of this nobleman has been received with regret in this country, and in Ireland. Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull Hill, Marquis of Downshire, &c., in the Irish peerage, Earl of Hillsborough, &c., in the peerage of England, and Lord Harwich, &c., in that of Great Britain, was born on the 8th of October, 1788; he succeeded his father, Arthur, second Marquis, on the 7th of September, 1801, when only thirteen years old. On the 25th of October, 1811, he married the Lady Maria Windsor, eldest daughter of Ather Hickman, fifth Earl of Plymouth, by whom he leaves three sons and two daughters.

The noble marquis, on coming of age, took his seat in the House of Lords, and was a supporter of the administrations of Mr. Percival, Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel. Previous to 1829, his lordship opposed the Catholic claims, but eventually voted for the Relief Bill. He also voted in favour of Parliamentary Reform, but generally he was adverse to the measures of the Grey and Melbourne Ministries. He did not, however, assume a prominent part in politics, only now and then speaking in the house, and but occasionally coming forward in public affairs. In private life he was more distinguished. He was a man of large possessions, and he managed his estates with good feeling and ability.

He interested himself much in the condition and welfare of the people of Ireland, amongst whom it was his practice to reside during many months in each year, advancing the interests of agriculture, and promoting the happiness of his tenantry. The Marquis was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Down, Colonel of the South Downshire Militia, and Vice-President of the Royal Society of Dublin. His death was of a sudden and awful nature. He had arrived in Dublin from Hillsborough Castle, Downshire, on Friday, the 11th instant, with the intention of attending the Spring Cattle-show of the Royal Dublin Society, in the ensuing week. Availing himself of the interval of a few days, he left the Gresham Hotel the following morning, the 12th, to visit his estate of Blessington, in the county of Wicklow, fifteen miles from Dublin. On coming there, he was met by his agent, who had a horse in waiting. His lordship mounted, but had not proceeded more than a few paces, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and fell upon the road side. Assistance was at once obtained, but the unfortunate nobleman was found to be quite dead.



THE LATE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

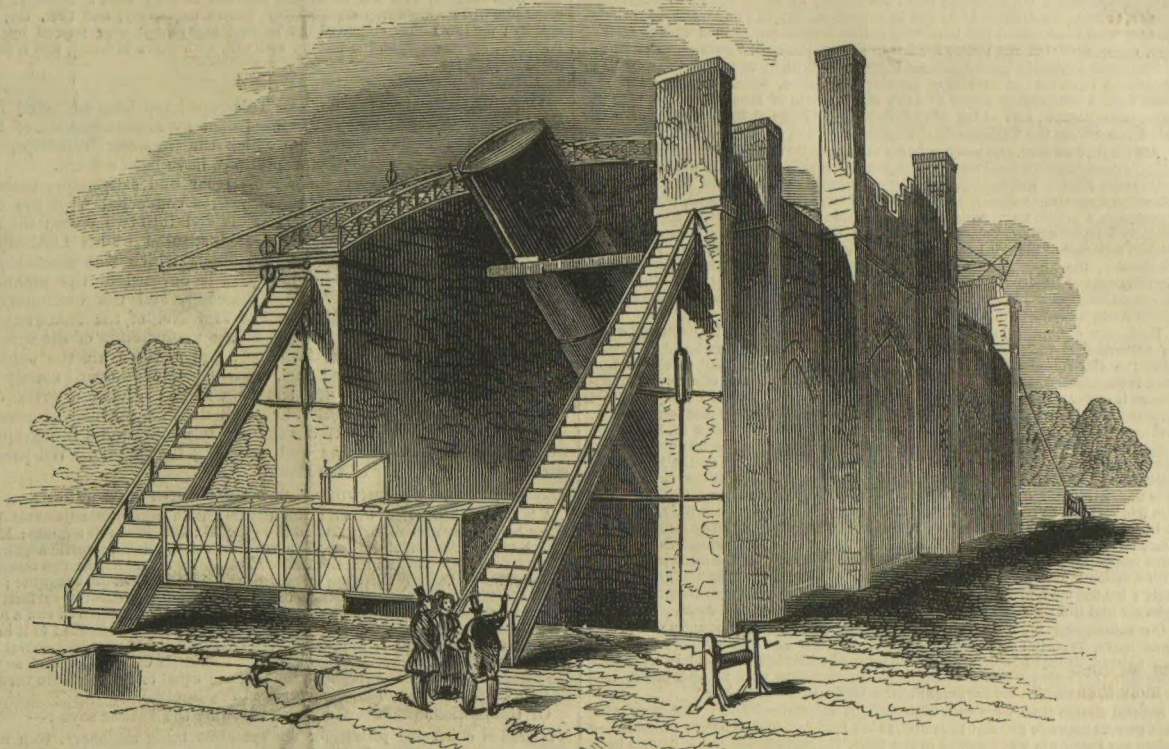
The Marquis is succeeded by Arthur Wills, now fourth Marquis of Downshire. This peer, who has, since 1836, until his father's demise, represented the county of Down in Parliament, was born on the 6th August, 1812, and married, the 23rd August, 1837, Caroline, eldest daughter of the first Viscount Combermere. The house of Hill, formerly De la Montayne, is of Norman descent, and one of more than ordinary distinction, especially in Ireland. The founder of the family there went over with the Earl of Essex, in 1573, to suppress O'Neil's Rebellion. The creation of the first Irish title, Baron Hill, bears date 1717, and that of the Marquis of Downshire, 1789; the English dignities of Earl of Hillsborough and Viscount Fairford, are of the year 1772, and that of Baron Harwich in the peerage of Great Britain of the year 1756.

THE EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.

The Rev. John Neville, Earl of Abergavenny, Viscount Neville, and Baron Abergavenny, was born on the 25th Dec., 1789; he was the third son of Henry, sixteenth Baron and second Earl of Abergavenny, by his wife Mary, only child of John Robinson, Esq., of Wyke House, in the county of Middlesex, for many years Secretary of the Treasury; he succeeded his father as third Earl on the 27th March, 1843, and has thus enjoyed the family honours for little more than two years. His lordship was in holy orders, and passed his life in that dignified retirement which became his sacred avocation. He meddled not at all in political life; his continued delicate state of health, indeed, did not permit him to do so; and he never appeared in the House of Lords but one night after his succession to the peerage. His death, which was caused by apoplexy, occurred on the night of Friday, the 11th inst., at his seat, Eridge Park, near Tunbridge Wells. His lordship, having never married, is succeeded by his next and only surviving brother, William, now fourth Earl of Abergavenny, who is also in holy orders, he is vicar of Frant, in Sussex, and rector of Birling, in Kent, and has married Caroline, second daughter of the late Ralph Leake, Esq., of Longford Hall, Shropshire, and has two sons and three daughters.

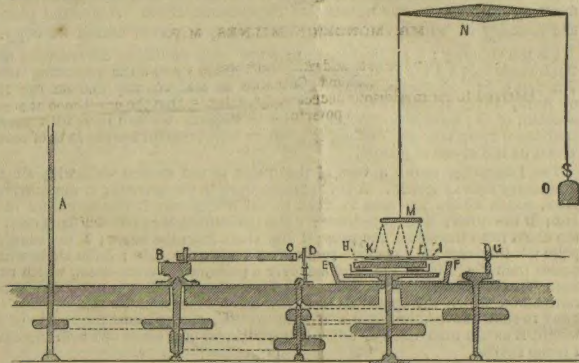
The family of the Nevilles, Earls and Barons of Abergavenny, is one of ancient and illustrious descent. The early ancestors possessed a feudal barony of Bergavenny, in the time of Henry III., and their first writ of summons to Parliament by the same title, dates the 23rd November, 1392. Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, and Earl of Worcester, in 1420 left an only daughter and heiress, the Lady Elizabeth Beauchamp, who gave her hand to Sir Edward Neville, a son of the first Earl of Westmoreland, and uncle of the King-making Earl of Warwick. By this marriage, Sir Edward became possessed of the heiress's castle and lands, and was himself summoned to Parliament as Baron Bergavenny, the 5th September, 1450. His lordship was a staunch Yorkist in the wars of the Roses, and enjoyed the confidence of King Edward IV.; he was succeeded by his son George, the second baron, who received knight-hood at the celebrated battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471. From this warrior's second son, Sir Edward Neville, who was also a knight-banneret and a soldier of high reputation, and who perished on the scaffold in the reign of Henry VIII., the present family lineally derives. With the seventh baron, Henry, we find the title of Bergavenny changed to the more modern appellation of Abergavenny. George, the fifteenth baron, the grandfather of the Earl recently deceased, was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Neville, and Earl of Abergavenny, on the 17th May, 1784.

DISCOVERIES WITH THE GREAT ROSSE TELESCOPE.



THE GREAT ROSSE TELESCOPE.

"Marvellous rumours are afloat respecting the astronomical discoveries made by Lord Rosse's Monster Telescope. It is said that Regulus, instead of being a sphere, is ascertained to be a disc; and, stranger still, that the nebula in the belt of Orion is a universal system—a sun, with planets moving round it, as the earth and her fellow-orbs move round our glorious luminary." We quote these rumours from the *Literary Gazette*; and they suggest the present as the best opportunity for introducing to our readers an illustrated description of the gigantic instrument by which these astounding discoveries are reputed to have been made. For this purpose we shall quote the following communication to the *Times*, by Sir James South, of the Royal Observatory, Kensington:—



MACHINE FOR GRINDING AND POLISHING THE SPECULA.

In the *Times* of September last (says Sir James), I had the gratification of announcing to the public that the construction of the large telescope, by the Earl of Rosse, was so far advanced, that the instrument had actually been directed to the heavens, and that, too, with satisfactory results.

The great speculum, however, as then used, had been only approximately polished, and was inserted in the tube merely to ascertain if its focal length coincided with that which it was designed to give it.

The difference being inconsiderable, it was suffered to remain in the tube, without having been used by the noble lord, till Dr. Robinson's and my arrival at the Castle, at the commencement of February last; but a continuous series of bad weather having precluded all possibility of observing any other object than the moon, on the 21st of February the large speculum was removed; and on the 4th of March, having been re-ground and re-polished, it was reinstated in the tube.

The diameter of the large speculum is 6 feet, its thickness  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, its weight  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons, and its composition 126 parts of copper to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$  parts of tin; its focal length is 54 feet—the tube is of deal; its lower part, that in which the speculum is placed, is a cube of 8 feet; the circular part of the tube is, at its centre, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  feet diameter, and at its extremities, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The telescope lies between two stone walls, about 71 feet from north to south, about 50 feet high, and about 23 feet asunder. These walls are as nearly as possible parallel with the meridian.

In the interior face of the eastern wall, a very strong iron arc, of about 43 feet radius, is firmly fixed, provided, however, with adjustments, whereby its surface facing the telescope may be set very accurately in the plane of the meridian—a matter of the greatest importance, seeing that by the contact with it of rollers attached to one extremity of a quadrangular bar, which slides through a metal box fixed to the under part of the telescope tube, a few feet from the object end

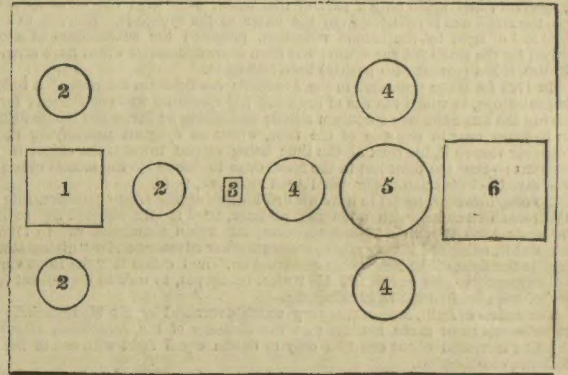
of the latter, whilst its other extremity remains free, the position of the telescope in the meridian is secured, or any deviation from it easily determined, for on this bar lines are drawn, the interval between any adjoining two of which corresponds to one minute of time at the equator. The tube and speculum, including the bed on which the latter rests, weigh about 15 tons.

The telescope rests on an universal joint, placed on masonry about 6 feet below the ground, and is elevated or depressed by a chain and windlass; and, although it weighs about 15 tons, the instrument is raised by two men with great facility. Of course, it is counterpoised in every direction.

At present, it can be used only between 14 degrees of southern altitude and the zenith; but, when completed, its range will embrace an arc between 10 degrees of altitude towards the south and 47 degrees north; so that all objects between the pole and 27 degrees south of the equator will be observable with it; whilst in the equator any object can be viewed with it about 40 minutes of time on either side of the meridian.

The observer, when at work, stands in one of four galleries, the three highest of which are drawn out from the western wall, whilst the fourth, or lowest, has for its base an elevating platform, along the horizontal surface of which a gallery slides from wall to wall by machinery within the observer's reach, but which a child may work.

When the telescope is about half an hour east of the meridian, the galleries, hanging over the gap between the walls, present to a spectator below an appearance somewhat dangerous; yet the observer, with common prudence, is as safe as on the ground, and each of the galleries can be drawn from the wall to the telescope's side so readily, that the observer needs no one else to move it for him.

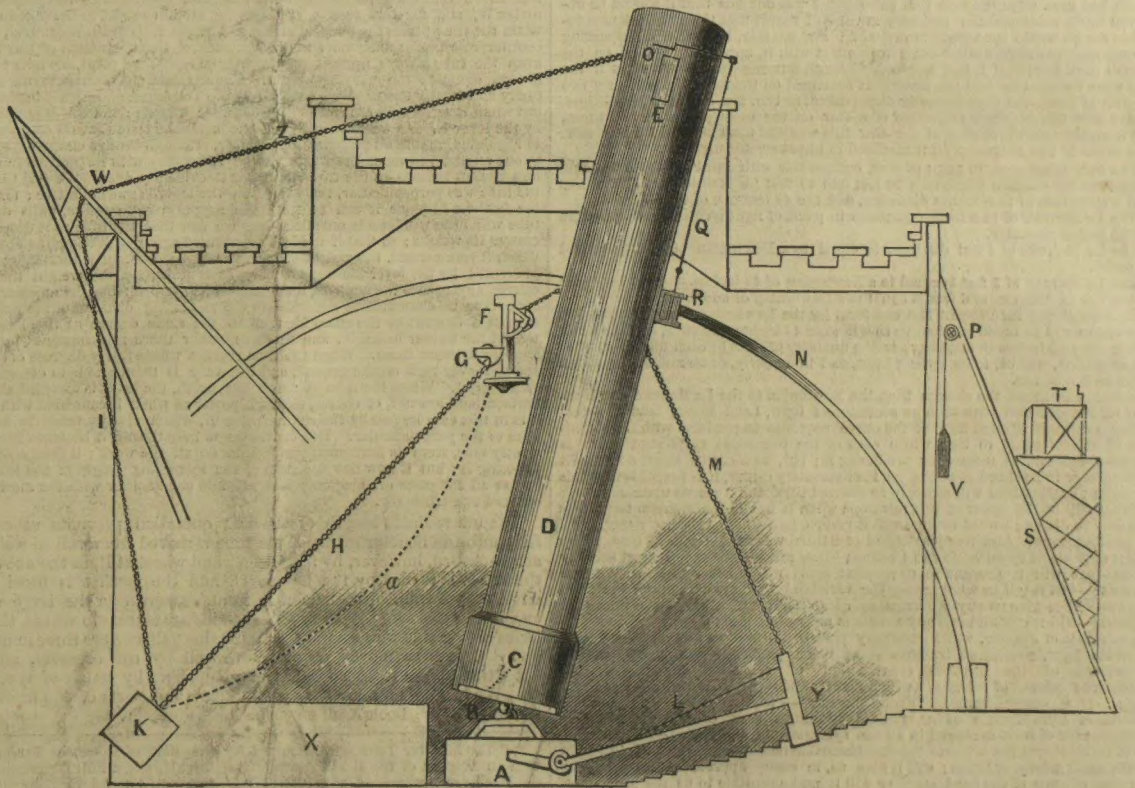


GROUND PLAN OF THE FOUNDRY.

The telescope lying at its least altitude can be raised to the zenith by the two men at the windlass in six minutes; and so manageable is the enormous mass, that, give me the right ascension and declination of any celestial object between these points, and I will have the object in the field of the telescope within eight minutes from the first attempt to raise it.

When the observer has found the object, he must at present follow it by rack-work within its reach. As yet, it has no equatorial motion, but it very shortly will, and at no very distant day clockwork will be connected with it, when the observer, if I mistake not, will, whilst observing, be almost as comfortable as if he were reading at a desk by his fireside.

The night of the 5th of March was, I think, the finest I ever saw in Ireland. Many nebulae were observed by Lord Rosse, Dr. Robinson, and myself. Most of them were, for the first time since their creation, seen by us as groups or clusters of stars; whilst some, at least to my eyes, showed no such resolution. Never



SECTION OF THE MACHINERY.



however, in my life did I see such glorious sidereal pictures as this instrument afforded us. Most of the nebulae we saw I certainly have observed with my own large achromatic; but although that instrument, as far as relates to magnifying power, is probably inferior to no one in existence, yet to compare these nebulae, as seen with it and the 6 feet telescope, is like comparing, as seen with the naked eye, the dinginess of the planet Saturn to the brilliancy of Venus.

The most popularly known nebula observed this night were the ring nebula in the Canes Venatici, or the 51st of Messier's catalogue, which was resolved into stars with a magnifying power of 548; and the 94th of Messier, which is in the same constellation, and which was resolved into a large globular cluster of stars, not much unlike the well-known cluster in Hercules, called also 13th Messier.

Although, however, the power of this telescope in resolving nebulae into stars hitherto considered irresolvable was extremely gratifying, still it was in my mind little more than I had anticipated; for experience has long since told me that a telescope may show nebulae, even those resolvable by it, very well, whilst, when directed to a bright star, with a very moderate magnifying power, its imperfections will be actually offensive. During Sir W. Herschel's life time, with the 20-foot reflector at Slough I saw, amongst others, 3 Messier, 5 Messier, 13 Messier, 92 Messier, the annular nebula of Lyra, and the great nebula of Andromeda. No telescope of its size probably ever showed them better; yet on the same night the same instrument, when directed to Alpha Lyrae (a star of the first magnitude), broke down under a power of about 300.

Perfection of figure, then, of a telescope must be tested, not by nebulae, but by its performance on a star of the first magnitude. If it will, under high power, show the star round and free from optical appendages, we may safely enough take it for granted it will not only show nebulae well, but any other celestial object as it ought. When about to buy my large object glass at Paris, in 1829, I directed it to Aldebaran, viewed it in the telescope, certainly not one minute, and paid for it the next, without any one of the astronomers of Paris then present, and by my side imagining I had even had the telescope on the star, much less that I had purchased it in consequence. Regulus on the 11th being near the meridian, I placed the 6 feet telescope on it, and with the entire aperture and a magnifying power of 800 I saw with inexpressible delight, the star free from wings, tails, or optical appendages; not indeed, like a planetary disc, as in my large achromatic, but as a round image resembling voltaic light between charcoal points; and so little aberrations had this brilliant image that I could have measured its distance from, and position with, any of the stars in the field with a spider's line micrometer, and a power of 1000, without the slightest difficulty; for not only was the large star round, but the telescope, although in the open air and the wind blowing rather fresh, was as steady as a rock.

On subsequent nights, observations of other nebulae, amounting to some 30 or more, removed most of them from the list of nebulae, where they had long figured, to that of clusters; whilst some of these latter, but more especially 5 Messier, exhibited a sidereal picture in the telescope such as man before had never seen, and which for its magnificence baffles all description.

Several double stars were seen with various apertures of the telescope, and with powers between 360 and 600; and, as the Earl had told us before we should, before the speculum was inserted in the tube, in consequence of his having been obliged to quit the superintendence of the polishing at the most critical part of the process—we found that a ring of about six inches broad, reckoning from the circumference of the speculum, was not perfectly polished; and to that the little irradiation seen about Regulus was unquestionably referable.

The only double stars of the first class which the weather permitted us to examine with it were Xi Ursae Majoris and Gamma Virginis; those I could have measured with the greatest confidence, whether however it would have separated some of the closest, or of the most difficult double stars I cannot say.

D'Arrest's comet we observed on the 12th of March, with a power of 400, but nothing worthy of notice was detected.

Of the moon, a few words must suffice. Its appearance in my large achromatic, of 12 inches aperture, is known to hundreds of your readers; let them imagine that with it they look at the moon, whilst with Lord Rosse's 6 feet they look into it, and they will not form a very erroneous opinion of the performance of the Leviathan.

Thus, then, the difficulty of constructing a Newtonian Telescope of dimensions never before contemplated is completely overcome; to render the part on which I am about to enter more generally intelligible, let me say, that the Newtonian Telescope is composed of a large concave speculum, of a small flat speculum, and of an eyeglass. The large concave speculum lies in the closed end of the tube at right angles to the tube's axis. The small flat speculum is placed near the open end of the tube in its centre, but at half right angles with the tube; whilst the eye-glass (a hole for the observer's eye) is fixed opposite the centre of the flat speculum. The rays from the object to which the telescope is directed fall on the large concave speculum, are reflected from it into a point called the focus, in which the image of the object is formed; this image falls on the flat speculum, and is reflected from it to the eye-glass, by which it becomes magnified, and enters the observer's eye. But only a part of the light which falls on the large concave speculum is reflected on the small speculum; and again only a part of that which falls from the large speculum on the small one is reflected from the latter to the eye-glass. Newton, to avoid this loss of light by the second reflection, proposed the substitution of a glass prism for the small flat speculum; but from some difficulties which have attended its use, it has (perhaps too hastily) been laid aside.

In 1728 Le Maire presented to the Académie des Sciences the plan of a reflecting telescope, in which the use of the small flat speculum was suppressed; for by giving the large concave speculum a little inclination he threw the image formed in its focus near to one side of the tube, where an eyeglass magnifying it, the observer viewed it, his back at the time being turned towards the object in the heavens;—thus the light lost in the Newtonian telescope by the second reflection was saved.—*Vide* Mach. Appr. par l'Acad., tom. vi., p. 61.

No one, however, seems to have availed himself of this form of construction till 1776, when Herschel, with a ten feet reflector, tried it and rejected it. In 1786 he again tried it with a 20-foot reflector, but again abandoned it. In 1786 he adopted it, enlarged it very much, amongst other advantages, for "giving almost double the light of the Newtonian construction," and called it "the front view." Subsequently to this period, all his 20-foot telescopes, as well as his 40-foot telescope, were constructed as Le Maire's.

The excess of light, however, is very much overrated by Sir W. Herschel; for experiments since made indicate that the diameter of the Newtonian telescope must be increased about one-fifth only to obtain equal light with one of the Le Mairean construction.

That we might have a practical proof of the advantages of the light of the Le Mairean construction, the 3 feet Newtonian of 27 feet focus which stands in the demesne by the side of the Leviathan was temporarily fitted up as a Le Mairean. Stars of the first magnitude were seen, not well defined as in the Newtonian form of the instrument, but the superiority of the Le Mairean, where a large quantity of light was required, was most decided. The small pole star was as bright as a star of the fourth magnitude when seen in a 5 feet achromatic of 3½ inches aperture. The dumb-bell nebula, or 27 of Messier, was resolved into clusters of stars in a manner never before seen with it. The annular nebula of Lyra, brilliant beyond what it had ever yet appeared, was surrounded by stars too bright to escape immediate notice, although neither the dumb-bell nebula nor the annular nebula had more than 15 degrees of altitude when I placed the telescope on them.

On the 15th of March, when the moon was seven days and a-half old, I never saw her unillumined disc so beautifully nor her mountains so temptingly measureable. On my first looking into the telescope, a star of about the 7th magnitude that some minutes of a degree distant from the moon's dark limb. Seeing that its occultation by the moon was inevitable, as it was the first occultation which had been observed with that telescope, I was anxious that it should be observed by its noble maker; and very much do I regret that through kindness towards me he would not accede to my wish; for the star, instead of disappearing the moment the moon's edge came in contact with it, apparently glided on the moon's dark face, as if it had been seen through a transparent moon, or as if the star were between me and the moon. It remained on the moon's disc nearly two seconds of time, and then instantly disappeared, on the moon's face several times, but from the great brilliancy of the star this was the most beautiful I ever saw. The cause of this phenomenon is involved in impenetrable mystery.

The only telescopes, in point of size, comparable with Lord Rosse's 3 feet and 6 feet, are Sir William Herschel's 20 feet and 40 feet Le Mairean's. The 20 feet had a speculum of 18.8 inches diameter, and the 40 feet one of 4 feet.

The Le Mairean of 18.8 inches diameter in point of light is equal to a Newtonian of 22½ inches diameter.

The Le Mairean of 4 feet diameter is equal to a Newtonian of 57 inches and 4-tenths.

The Le Mairean of 3 feet is equal to a Newtonian of 43 inches.

And the Le Mairean of 6 feet is equal to a Newtonian of 86 inches. By substituting then the Le Mairean form for the Newtonian, the present 3 feet Newtonian will be made as effective as if it were 43 inches diameter, and the 6 feet as if it were 86 inches in diameter; or the quantity of light in each telescope, after the alteration, will be, to its present light, as 7 to 5 nearly, or almost half as much again as it now has.

Seeing, then, that the change from the Newtonian to the Le Mairean construction will be attended with such an accession of light, Lord Rosse, having determined geometrically the form of the curve requisite to produce with it a definition of objects equal to that which each of the telescopes at present gives, is devising mechanical means for producing it; but, as he is in about a fortnight coming over to England to attend his Parliamentary duties, it is probable that this important desideratum will scarcely be effected till autumn comes upon us.

What will be the power of this telescope when it has its Le Mairean form it is not easy to divine;—what nebulae will it resolve into stars; in what nebulae will it not find stars;—how many satellites of Saturn will it show us;—how many will it indicate as appertaining to Uranus;—how many nebulae never yet seen by mortal eye will it present to us;—what spots will it show us on the various planets;—will it tell us what causes the variable brightness of many of the fixed stars;—will it give us any information as to the constitution of the planetary nebulae;—will it exhibit to us any satellites encircling them;—will it tell us why the satellites of Jupiter, which generally pass over Jupiter's face as discs nearly of white light, sometimes traverse it as black patches;—will it add to our knowledge of the physical construction of nebulous stars;—of that mysterious class of bodies which surround some stars, called, for want of a better name, "photospheres;"—will it show the annular nebula of Lyra merely as a brilliant luminous ring, or will it exhibit it as thousands of stars arranged in all the symmetry of an ellipse;—will it enable us to comprehend the hitherto incomprehensible nature and origin of the light of the great nebula of Orion; will it give us, in easily appreciable quantity, the parallax of some of the fixed stars, or will it make sensible to us the parallax of the nebulae themselves; finally, having presented to us original portraits of the moon and of the sidereal heavens, such as man has never dared even to antici-

pate—will it, by Daguerreotypic aid, administer to us copies founded upon truth, and enable astronomers of future ages to compare the moon and heavens as they then may be, with the moon and heavens as they were? Some of these questions will be answered affirmatively, others negatively, and that, too, very shortly; for the noble maker of the noblest instrument ever formed by man "has cast his bread upon the waters, and will, with God's blessing, and it before many days."

Our Illustrations of the Monster Telescope have been engraved from a Treatise which has lately been published by Messrs. Shields, of Parsonstown, the same locality in which the Monster Telescope, and another instrument, of smaller proportions, have been erected.

This brief Treatise, then, in a most clear and satisfactory manner, gives a detailed account of all the processes connected with the construction of the instruments.\* It is divided into two parts: the first treats of the experiments which were instituted by his Lordship in the manufacture of the smaller instrument which was erected previous to the Monster; the second part is devoted to the manufacture of the Speculum, six feet in diameter, and the machinery of the Monster Telescope itself. In the 71st No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we gave an account of the manufacture of the specula, and a sketch of the smaller telescope; and as these are the subjects which chiefly occupy the first part, we will pass that over, merely observing that it is clearly and simply written; giving a great deal of information in a small space, and well deserving a careful perusal. It is illustrated by a view of the smaller telescope, and a lithograph of the machine used for grinding and polishing the specula. We present our readers with a copy of the latter.

#### MACHINE FOR GRINDING AND POLISHING THE SPECULA.

A is a shaft connected with a steam engine; B an eccentric adjustable by a screw bolt to any given length from 0 to 18 inches; C a joint; D a guide; E F a cistern of water in which the speculum revolves; G another eccentric adjustable like the first from 0 to 18 inches. The bar D G passes through a slit and therefore the pin at G necessarily turns on its axis at the same time as the eccentric; H I is the speculum in its box, immersed in water to within an inch of its surface, and K L the polisher, which is of cast iron, and weighs about two hundred and a half; M is a disk of wood, connected with the polisher by strings hooked to it in six places, each two-thirds of the radius for its centre. At M there is a swivel and hook, to which a rope is attached, connecting the whole with the lever N, so that the polisher presses on the speculum with a force equal to the difference between its own weight and that of the counterpoise O.

Of the motions performed by this machine the author says:—Instead of either the polisher or the speculum being stationary, both move with a regulated speed. The ring of the polisher, and therefore the polisher itself, has a transverse and a longitudinal motion; it makes 80 strokes in the minute, and 24 strokes backward and forward for every revolution of the mirror, and at the same time 172-100 strokes in the transverse direction. The extent of the latter is 27-100 of the diameter of the speculum. The polisher has another motion independent of the ring, for at the turn of the eccentric, being for a little time free, it is carried for a short distance round, lying on the speculum. In this way it makes one revolution for every fifteen of the mirror.

The second part of the work is descriptive of the "Monster" Telescope, which is engraved as the frontispiece.

The author says, in page 32:—

To describe the processes by which this six foot speculum was manufactured, would be repeating what we have already said of that three feet in diameter. The composition of the metal and the manipulation of the casting, grinding, polishing and annealing were the same, except of course on a larger scale, and the only alteration which took place was in consequence of its greater size.

So that for the several steps in the manufacture of the speculum we must again refer to our number of September, 1843. A ground plan of the foundry in which the casting took place is given, which we copy.

1 is the chimney; 2 2 2 the furnaces; 3 the crane for lifting the crucibles from the furnace to 4 4 4 the iron baskets; 5 the mould; and 6 the annealing oven. The first 6 foot speculum, which was 3 tons in weight, was cast on the 13th of April, 1842, at nine o'clock in the evening. Lord Rosse has since cast another, of the same diameter, and 4 tons in weight. He can now with perfect confidence undertake any casting, so great an improvement has the form of mould which he has invented proved.

The Engraving shows a view of the inside of the eastern wall, with all the machinery seen in section. A is the mason work in the ground; B the universal joint, which allows the tube to turn in all directions; C the speculum in its box; D the tube; E the eye-piece; F the moveable pulley; G the fixed one; H the chain from the side of the tube; I the chain from the beam; K the counterpoise; L the lever; M the chain connecting it with the tube; N the chain which passes from the tube to the windlass over a pulley on a truss-beam, which runs from W to the same situation in the opposite wall—the pulley is not seen; X is a railroad on which the speculum is drawn either to or from its box,—part is cut away to show the counterpoise. The dotted line, a, represents the course of the weight R as the tube rises or falls; it is a segment of a circle of which the chain I is the radius.

With a little attention to these several points, the working of the machinery, we think, will be easily comprehended. The weight on the lever L sinks only fifteen feet under the horizontal position; it then rests on the ground, and is, of course, no load on the tube, which is, when this happens, 30 degrees above the horizon. Below this point the tube is sufficiently heavy to descend when the windlass unrolls the chain. Then suppose the tube makes the angle of 30 degrees with the horizon, and that it is required to elevate it, the windlass is turned, and the chain being shortened, the desired effect is produced; but the labour of this would be immense, if the counterpoise K did not assist; this nearly balancing the tube, leaves but little exertion to be made at the windlass. However, the weight of the tube according as it ascends, is gradually becoming less and less, until it produces no strain at all on the windlass when it is quite upright. This must evidently be the case from the first principles of mechanics; for making the tube a lever, the length of its arm continually decreases as it approaches the perpendicular; therefore, if the counterpoise continued the same weight on the tube towards the end as it was in the commencement of the ascent, it would be too heavy, and would keep it in its perpendicular position. In fact, the counterpoise must become lighter as gradually and as evenly as the tube itself, in order to continue to be just the same support to it all through its movement. The plan adopted to effect this is beautifully simple: a weight hanging freely in a perpendicular direction, exerts its greatest force on the suspending point; if it be moved from the perpendicular, as much power as is required to effect this, is taken off from the same point; as will be evident to any person pushing aside a hanging body, he must supply a certain degree of force to keep it out of its perpendicular position; and this might be mathematically proved to amount to exactly the degree of weight that is taken off the point from which the body hangs. Now, it will easily be at once seen, how, when the tube is ascending and losing its weight, also lengthening the chain H, that on account of the chain I, whose length is always constant, the counterpoise K is moving from the perpendicular position under G, and, therefore, losing its power on the tube, and approaching the perpendicular under W, and for this reason, transferring all its weight to the fixed chain I: when the tube passes the perpendicular, the chain H is again shortened, and the counterpoise begins once more to draw it back, so that the action of this tends to keep the tube always upright to whatever side it may point, and its power is always equal to the varying weight. Under these circumstances we see how easily and evenly the windlass can elevate the Telescope, and turn it to the north; but when it arrives there it must be brought back again; and this is accomplished by the lever L. As we have seen that the action of the tube and counterpoise is so regulated, that in all positions the weights, although always changing, are equal to one another, so must the weight of the lever vary with its position in order to be a perfect balance on the tube; and this it evidently does. We said that when the tube was perpendicular, the weight on the lever is most effective; for it is at the farthest distance it can be from the support; it, therefore, pulls down the tube when the windlass is unrolled; but we saw that the tube as it descends increases its weight; so that if the lever continued acting with the same power with which it commenced, the weight of both would be constantly increasing; this is prevented by the lever losing its force as it falls; for the weight thereby, of course, approaches the support, and cannot be so active; but the approach to the support by its descent is so regulated to the increasing distance of the end of the tube in its descent by the chain M, that in the same degree as the latter gains weight the former loses it; and in this manner there is a constant equilibrium kept up between them. When the tube reaches within thirty degrees of the horizon the lever rests on the ground, and the tube is thence able to descend by its own weight. When the tube points to the north, the lever is elevated above the horizon, and has not, of course, so much power as when it coincided with it; but it is in this case helped by the counterpoise K, which always tends to bring the tube to the perpendicular. This continues to help it until it becomes itself sufficiently able, from its horizontal position, to do all the work; it then commences opposing it; but it now has the help of the increasing weight of the tube itself and so all the parts are elegantly blended into one another with the most perfect concord and efficiency.

The unavoidable length of the last quotation prevents us entering fully into the manner in which the tube is moved from wall to wall; it is accomplished, however, by the ratchet and wheel at R, in the above cut; the wheel is turned by the handle O, and the ratchet is fixed to the circle on the wall. The ladders in front, as shown in the large sketch, enable the observer to follow the tube in its ascent to where the galleries on the side wall commence; these side galleries are three in number, and each can be moved from wall to wall by the observer, after the tube, the motion of which he also accomplishes by means of the handle O. We can do no more than just notice these parts of the machinery, referring to the book itself for more ample details.

\* "The Monster Telescopes, Erected by the Earl of Rosse, at Parsonstown, with an Account of the Manufacture of the Specula, and a Full Description of all the Machinery Connected with these Instruments." Second Edition. Parsonstown: Shields and Son. London: Duncan and Malcolm, Paternoster-row. Dublin: John Cumming and W. Curry.

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**THE MODISTES OF PARIS** did not display their elegances for the Season, until the Monday following Long-Champs; DISON being in Paris at that exact time, had the advantage of cutting, day by day, the choicest Novelties, as they were produced, from the most celebrated Ateliers, of the Rue Vivienne, Rue Richelieu, &c. They are now arrived, and will be ready for the inspection of Ladies, on Monday, the 21st instant. The ensemble will be found to embrace all that is elegant and new, in Mantles, Capes, Canezous, Chemisettes, Coiffs, Sleeves, Cambric, Handkerchiefs, Violette black and white; Laces of all kinds, real and rare Imitations; to which an early attention is necessary to secure a good choice at DISON'S, (Her Majesty's Lace-man), 237, Regent street.

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**RESTORATION and ENLARGEMENT of ST. DUNSTON'S, STEPNEY.**—This Church, among the oldest in the Kingdom, tracing its origin beyond the days of the Saxon Saint Dunstan, is the mother of nine of the largest parishes in the Tower Hamlets, containing in the aggregate a population of 250,000 souls; it is also the only provision under the Establishment for upwards of 20,000: while around it, large and splendid Temples to the service of God have arisen, off-shoots of its own—it has itself been left in a state of neglect and dilapidation. It is proposed to Restore and Enlarge it; and for this purpose, more than £3000 will be required. The population is chiefly poor, and cannot raise the sum, for which reason this appeal is made to the Public. Subscriptions will be received by Wm. CORROD, Esq., at the Bank of England; or by ALFRED HEAD and Wm. HAWKINS, Esqrs., Mile-end, Stepney.

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	Plain	Threaded	King's	Albert
	Fiddle.	Fiddle.	Pattern.	Pattern.
Table Spoons per dozen	16s. 6d.	30s. 0d.	35s. 0d.	42s. 0d.
Desert do.	12s. 6d.	25s. 0d.	28s. 0d.	32s. 0d.
Tea do.	10s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	17s. 6d.
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Insurance of Lives on an equally moderate scale of charges.

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The steady success and increasing prosperity of the Society, has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a second Bonus, averaging 60 per Cent. on the amounts invested on each policy effected on the Profit scale.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added.	Bonus in Cash.	Permanent reduc. of Premium.	Sum the Assured may Borrow on Policy.
60	1000	74	3	4	1827	170	8
					1898	144	2
					1899	116	10

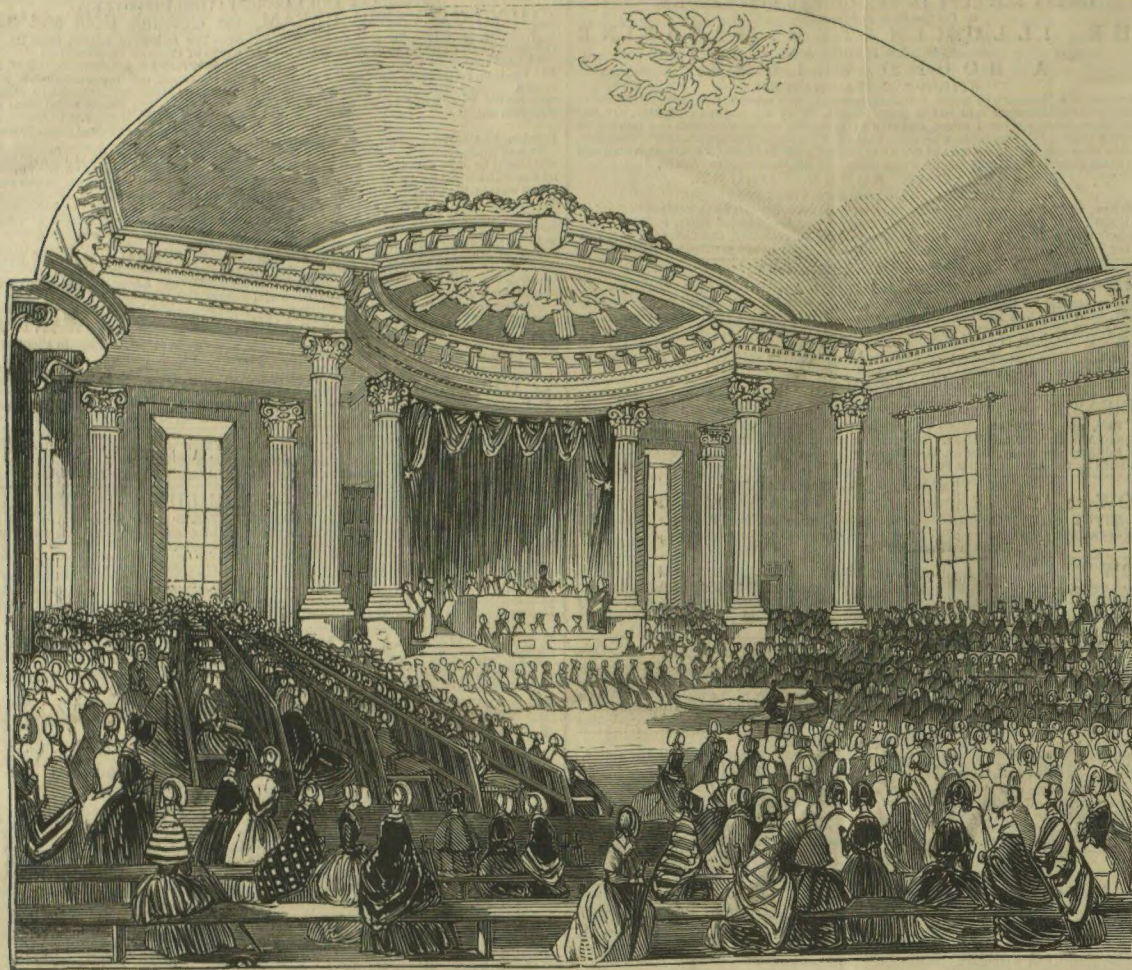
The Division of Profits is annual.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.



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GREAT MEETING OF THE LADIES' INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

## GREAT MEETING OF THE FEMALE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

The female industrial classes of New York have lately met in vast numbers; and, according to the *New York Herald*, whatever may be the ultimate effect of these assemblages, "there can be no doubt that their condition is one which very urgently demands the attentive consideration of the community. The condition of these females, in this city, is very rapidly approaching that state of abject wretchedness which prevails in London and some of the other large cities of Europe. The rate of wages is constantly decreasing, and immense numbers of these females are unable to earn, even by a daily amount of labour ruinous to health, a sum sufficient to maintain a comfortable existence. Many of them cannot, by the most unremitting toil, earn more than one dollar and a half per week, and immense numbers earn but two dollars. It is certainly very painful to contemplate such a state of things."

The Engraving shows one of these great gatherings on the afternoon of the 6th ult.,—a mass meeting of the Young Women's Industry Association, in the Supreme Court-room, City Hall.

At four o'clock, according to notice, about one thousand working ladies, attached to the different trades, assembled here, for the purpose of remonstrating against the injustice heaped upon them by their employers. On the motion of Mrs. Eliza Hone, Miss Elizabeth Gray was called to the chair, and made a touching appeal to her sex, respecting the oppression of the southern employers, whose agents in New

York had hardly paid them sufficient for bare subsistence, having had to work at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per week. She said the time had arrived for the working women of all trades to strike for their rights, and teach their oppressors that, though women, they could show that spirit which became the daughters of the patriots of '76.

On the motion of Miss Susan Hoffman, it was

Resolved, That a member attached to each trade should get a list of their employers who refuse to pay them the scale of prices set down by the association, and present the same at the next meeting.

Miss Henrietta Adams offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any labouring young woman who shall go to work for a boss who has refused to pay the prices, shall not be deemed a fit member of the association, and that we will not work with her hereafter in any establishment.

A number of delegates from the following trades entered their names to act as a Committee to regulate future proceedings:—tailoresses, plain and coarse-sewing, shirt-makers, book-folders and stitchers, cap-makers, straw-workers, dress-makers, crimpers, fringe, and lace-makers, &c.

Other resolutions were also agreed to.

The Court in which the meeting was held, is a superbly-decorated Hall, with a white coved ceiling, having in its centre a handsome rosette; the supporting fluted pilasters and rich composite cornice are very handsome; the drapery behind the seat of the president, or chairwoman, is of dark crimson and bright gold stars; and the ceiling of the alcove is decorated with gold rays and clouds on a dark blue ground.

## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"H. J." Hamilton-terrace.—The game should be drawn. White's best play is Kt to K's sq., upon which, Black King must be moved to his 7th, (any other move losing the game) then the Kt may be played to Q's 3rd, and Black should follow with K to his 6th, drawing easily.  
"Pawm," Kildare.—We have no copy of the problem mentioned at hand.  
"C. S." Brighton.—The problems shall have due attention hereafter.  
"Hocceus Ambulator."—Your King cannot take the pawn without infringing a law of the game.  
"J. H." Woolwich.—The problem appears ingenious. We hope to find room for it shortly.  
"C. J. B." Maidstone.—Your solution is imperfect.  
"Caro."—The King may have been checked a hundred times, and still retain the privilege of casting, provided he has not been moved.  
"J. F. R."—The account of the electric game in Bell's Life in London is incorrect in many particulars. No match as a friendly trial of skill was made, or thought of, and no game, properly speaking, was won by either party. A private game on Wednesday was attempted for the purpose of familiarising the persons employed at the telegraph with the chess notation to be adopted on Thursday, but owing to some mistakes in the moves transmitted the game became inextricably entangled, and was left unfinished.  
"Alfin."—The players in "the game of chess by telegraph" were Captain Kennedy and Mr. Staunton against Messrs. Buckle, Perigal, Tuckett, Walker, and Captain Evans.  
"H. A." Winchester.—Mr. Tuckett and Captain Kennedy are of the same force. Their relative strength with the two players named is best shown by mentioning the odds they receive:—viz. from Mr. Walker the P and move, and from Mr. Staunton the P and two moves. They are both highly efficient members of the celebrated St. George's Chess Club.  
"H. S. F." Cambridge.—The work mentioned is very serviceable to beginners at chess.  
"Londonensis."—The laws of chess, as revised by a committee of the London Chess Club in 1843, will be found in the "Chess Player's Chronicle." See also the last edition of Lewis's "First Series of Lessons in Chess."  
"J. S." Liverpool.—The problem is much too simple for publication.

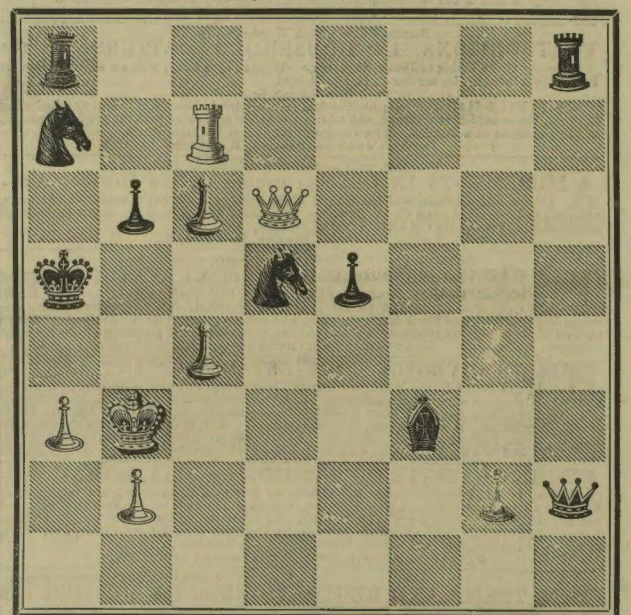
## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 67.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes R (ch)	Kt takes R (best)
2. Q to her 7th (ch)	K takes Q
3. R takes P (ch)	K to Q's sq
4. Kt takes P checkmate	

## PROBLEM No. 68.

By W. B.—, Esq.

White to play and mate in six moves.



## WHITE.

## GAME No. 8.

Recently played between Mr. Williams, of Bristol, and the Rev. Mr. B—e, the former giving the pawn and move.

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK. (Mr. B.)	WHITE. (Mr. W.)	BLACK. (Mr. B.)	WHITE. (Mr. W.)
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to Q Kt 3rd
2. Q P two	Q P two	19. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	K B to K 2nd
3. K P one	Q B to K B 4th	20. Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to B 5th
4. Q B P one	K P one	21. R to Kt 3rd	Q R P one
5. K R P two	K B to K 2nd	22. Q to her B 2nd	P takes P
6. K Kt P two	B takes Q Kt	23. Q R P takes P	Q to K B 5th
7. R takes B	B takes K R P	24. R to Q 3rd *	Q to R 7th
8. K Kt to B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	25. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 6th
9. K B to Q 3rd	K R P one	26. Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to R 3rd
10. K B to Kt 6 (ch)	K to Q 2nd	27. K B P one	K R to K B sq
11. Q Kt P two	Q R P one	28. B to K B 2nd	Q to R 7th
12. Q to her 3rd	Q to K B sq	29. Kt to K B sq	Q to Kt 7th
13. K to his 2nd	B to Q sq	30. Kt to K 3rd	Q takes P (ch)
14. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	31. K to his sq	Kt takes Q R P
15. K B to R 5th	K Kt P two	32. R takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
16. K R to Q B sq	K Kt to Q B sq	33. K to B sq	Q to R 8th (ch)
17. Q R P one	Q Kt P two	34. K to his 2nd	Kt takes P (ch)

Black resigns.

\* It would have been bad play to have taken the Queen.

## THE GAME OF CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

In the hurried report of this interesting experiment, which we gave last week, there were two or three inaccuracies, which we take the earliest opportunity to correct. The game was not, as we supposed, conducted by Messrs. Staunton and Kennedy at one end of the Telegraphic line, against Messrs. Walker and Tuckett at the other, but by the two former gentlemen opposed to five or six of the finest players in the kingdom, amongst whom Mr. Buckle, Mr. Perigal, and Captain Evans, shone conspicuously. The contest lasted eight, not nine hours, and would have terminated much earlier but for the great delay occasioned by telegraphing the moves from Gosport to Southampton, as well as to London. In one instance, when the game had reached about the 12th move, a pause of nearly twenty minutes took place in its progress, while some amateurs of chess at Southampton were made acquainted with the moves already made up to that point. With the exception of the interruptions this double duty gave rise to, everything went smoothly enough; not a single error in the transmission of the moves occurred during the whole day, and messages and notes were freely interchanged between the opposing parties with the same facility as if they had been domiciled together, instead of being nearly one hundred miles apart. The accuracy indeed with which these intercommunications were made was absolutely marvellous. Absorbed by interest in the game, we had ourselves overstayed the hour at which the last train starts, and should have been subjected to very serious inconvenience, but that while bodily present in the station at Gosport, we were enabled, at five minutes warning, to despatch an emissary from the Vauxhall Terminus to a distant part of London!

One of the most gratifying circumstances connected with the day was the perfect unanimity which prevailed among all classes connected either with the Railway or the Telegraph, in their endeavours to accommodate the visitors whom this novel sight had brought together. At the Nine Elms Terminus a noble room was thrown open for the reception of the ladies and gentlemen present, and refreshments of every description had been considerably provided by the Directors. Nothing indeed was wanting which could add to the comfort and satisfaction of the assemblage. We must not omit to add our warmest acknowledgments of the courteous attention we experienced at Gosport from Mr. Hoffmeister, and his friends of the Portsmouth Chess Club; and from Mr. Watkins, the Superintendent of the Telegraph Room.

## ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

The dinner annually given by the members of this celebrated Chess Club, to commemorate its establishment in 1807, is appointed for this evening, Saturday, the 19th. We have made arrangements which will enable us to give a copious report of the meeting in our next number.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 193, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE 193, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1845.



NEW CONVENT AT CHELSEA.

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A Convent of the Order of St. Joseph, with convenient schools attached, represented in our engraving, have recently been erected in Cadogan-street, Chelsea. The bounteous founder is Mr. Knight, the eminent botanist, of King's-road, who purchased the property, at a cost of nearly £5000, and built the convent and schools entirely at his own expense. The design consists of a centre and two wings, or a convent for the religious persons, and separate schools for the boys and girls, with a small chapel attached, for the use of the establishment; the whole fronted by a wall, in which are four entrances. The edifice has its roof and gables characteristically surmounted with the cross.

The establishment was opened with great ceremony, about a fortnight since; when, the Hon. Edward Petre, and other gentlemen of rank and influence, accompanied by a large number of ladies of distinction, took a foremost part in the proceedings. The children went in procession from the Catholic Chapel in Cadogan-terrace, accompanied by several clergymen, and the other parties above-mentioned, and, on their arrival, the children were formally introduced to their new preceptors, consisting of five nuns from the Convent of Mercy at

Bermondsey, and several monks from some of the Catholic colleges in the north of England, of the Trappist order, celebrated for their learning, devotedness to the instruction of youth, and piety. Mr. Petre addressed the assembly at great length, and commented on the charity of the founder; and, after some further proceedings, the company separated.

## CATHOLIC MEETING IN FAVOUR OF THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.

On Tuesday, a large assembly of English members of the Roman Catholic Church was convened at Freemasons' Tavern, at the instance of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Camoys, Lord Beaumont, Lord Stourton, Lord Petre, Lord Stafford, the Hon. Charles Langdale, the Hon. Edward Petre, the Hon. H. V. Stafford, Jerningham, and J. Towneley, Esq., M.P. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey was in the chair, and the resolutions were severally moved and seconded by Lord Camoys, the Rev. Mr. Sisk, Lord Beaumont, the Hon. Edward Petre, Lord Edward Howard, the Hon. Charles Clifford, the Hon. Charles Langdale, the Hon. H. V. Stafford, Jerningham, Mr. Sergeant Shee, Mr. C. Towneley, Mr. P. Howard, M.P., and Mr. W. Jones. The object of the meeting was to express its approval of the measures introduced by her Majesty's Ministers, and in this sense the various speeches and resolutions were conceived. With the exception of one or two asperities, the proceedings were marked by great temper and moderation. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were agreed to, "acknowledging with gratitude the progress already made in the bill, and most earnestly praying that it might be passed."